

WEATHER
Mostly Sunny
And
Hot

Daily Worker

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2-Star
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What Crosbie Wanted to Say At Foley Sq.

Paul Crosbie, officer in World War I, descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Harvard, successful insurance broker, treasurer of the New York Communist Party, died July 30, 1949, in the midst of preparations to take the stand in defense of the Communist Party leaders at Foley Square.

In answer to defense counsel's requests, Crosbie drafted a brief sketch on his background, his reasons for joining the Communist Party and the Party's position on force and violence. Excerpts from Crosbie's statement, released yesterday by the defense, follow:

I was born in Woodworth, Wis., in 1881. When I was eight years old, my father, who had been a country minister in Wisconsin, moved to Illinois and took his family with him. We lived in various parts of Illinois until after the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, when we moved to Iowa. There we lived on a farm until I was 16, which would be 1897, when I left home and went to Lake Forest, Ill., where I spent three years working my way through Lake Forest Academy.

STAGE-COACH DRIVER

After that, I spent a year driving a stage-coach in New Mexico from the Santa Fe Railroad to the Bell Ranch and earned a little extra money for a start in college.

In 1901, I was in Cambridge, Mass., to take my entrance examinations for Harvard, at the time that President McKinley was assassinated in Buffalo. In 1905, I graduated from Harvard College, having done various kinds of work, tutoring, waiting on tables and newspaper work.

TRIED FARMING

I spent about 15 months in the banking business in New York and then had a chance to engage in a farming venture in western Kansas. I went there in the fall of 1906 and enjoyed farming for two years, returned to New York in 1908 completely broke, with a wife and child. I then went into the insurance business as agent and broker and continued in that until 1946, when at the age of 65 I retired, having completed what seemed to be a successful career in business. I have five children and five grandchildren.

The one break in my business career came in 1917 when I enrolled in Officers' Training Camp, U.S. Army, was commissioned in the field artillery and served 25 months with the 80th Division, of which more than 12 months were spent in France. I hold a citation for three engagements.

Returning from France, I lived in New Jersey for a few years but continued my business in New York City right down to the time of retirement.

My first Crosbie ancestor landed in Norfolk, Virginia, somewhere about 1740. In addition to him, I am descended from the Hartleys of Pennsylvania, Hadleys of New England and various other families of Pennsylvania. Two at least of my ancestors have fought, I know, in every struggle of the American people, from colonial days down to the present.

I am particularly proud of the fact that my grandparents on both sides of the family, Hartleys and the Crosbies, conducted stations in the underground railway through which fugitive slaves made their way to freedom in the North.

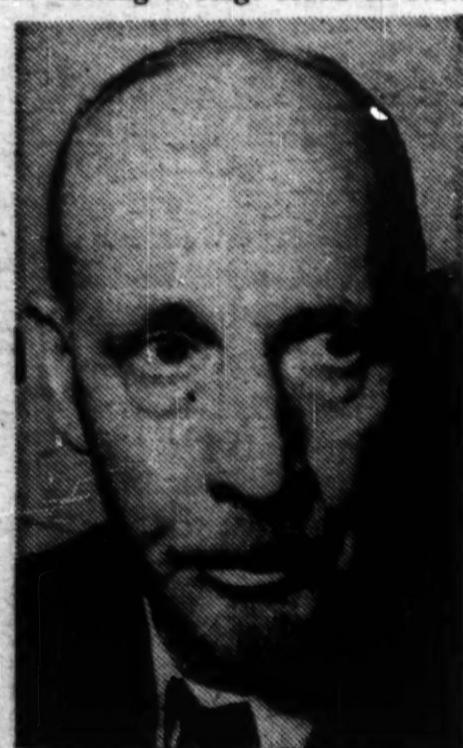
HOW HE JOINED CP

I am proud to say that I am a member of the Communist Party of the United States. I joined on Oct. 24, 1933 at the age of 52.

Life itself as I thought of it brought me into the Communist Party. I will say that six months before I applied for membership in the Communist Party, I had no idea that I would ever think of such a thing. As a matter of fact, in 1933 I was a member of the Democratic County Committee in Queens and Democratic District Captain. In the election of 1932 I was proud of the fact that in my election district, the Republican vote almost disappeared. Out of 900 votes, my recollection is that more than 800 were cast for my college friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

All that I had known of the Communist Party and communism was what I had learned in the Army in 1918 when the Army Intelligence Service informed us that a group of gangsters had seized power in Russia—they didn't call it the Soviet Union—but that they wouldn't be able to last for more than six months. Thinking of communism as being activity

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PAUL CROSBIE

U. S. FIGURES HIDE JOBLESS TOTAL OF SIX MILLION

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THEIR 'RIGHT TO PETITION' DENIED BY MEDINA



City Councilman Benjamin Davis, defendant in the Foley Square trial, talks with members of a delegation that tried to see Judge Medina to ask for the freedom of Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green, who are imprisoned "for duration" of the trial. Left to right are Davis, Hy Wolff, Queens American Labor Party; Mrs. Etta B. Graham, mother of author Shirley Graham; Joseph Needleman, Queens ALP; C. Spiegel, National Lawyers Guild member; Arnold Ilenick, decorated Air Corps major in World War II; Murray Narell, and Ben Lichtenstein of the Long Island Civil Rights Congress.

Cardinal Killed School Aid, Bishop Oxnam Charges

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Starobin Discusses White Paper

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U.S. Figures Hide 6 Million Jobless: UE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Unemployment reached a new postwar peak of 5,900,000 in July, it was reported today by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The UE charged that the Census Bureau understated unemployment by about 1,000,000.

"The seriousness of the job situation cannot be dismissed by breezy statements about a business upturn, by Secretary of Commerce Sawyer and others," the UE statement declared. These statements are based on such factors as a slight rise in bank loans to business during the week ended July 27 a summer pick-up in the stock market; and the fact that more than 59 million persons are still reported employed.

Secretary Sawyer's Commerce Department report stated that since July, 1948, about 2,500,000 persons have lost jobs in non-farm industry. Measuring from August, 1948, the postwar peak, the drop is 2,700,000. While the job market has been shrinking by these amounts, the number of persons of working age has grown by over one million the U. E. said. Thus the economy in July, 1949, was about 3,500,000 jobs further away from full employment than in the summer of 1948.

BY THEIR OWN WORDS

Back in March 1949, the UE recalled Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague predicted that failure to achieve 60 million jobs by July would mean "quite a recession." In his January 1949 Economic Report, President Truman set an employment goal for July of at least 62,500,000 to provide for the growing labor force. The actual Census figure for July is 59,700,000.

"These figures reveal no 'upturn' in the labor market," UE said. "Nor has any real upturn appeared in general business conditions. The 13 percent drop in industrial production in the seven months ended June, 1949, was almost as great as the first seven months' decline in the 1929-30 crash. According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin for July, 1949, 'The magnitude of the over-all decline in industrial output, the length of the period over which the reduction has extended, and the broad incidence of declines throughout industry reflect a marked weakening in markets for industrial products since the latter part of 1948."

"In the first half of 1949, total national output of goods and services declined at a rate of \$30 billion a year. Only extraordinary and as yet unforeseen increases in spending by consumers, business and government could reverse this trend and produce a real upturn."

\$3 IN FEW HANDS

The greatest obstacle to an early reversal of the declines in production and employment is the extraordinary concentration of income and savings shown by Federal Reserve data. During the past three years the top third of income groups has received over 60 percent of money income and accounted for around 95 percent of net savings. Such concentration nullifies glib assumptions of basic underlying strength in consumer demand and drastically curtails the mass market for American industry.

A remedy, of course, lies in immediate substantial wage increases, a shift of the tax burden to wealthy individuals and corporations, the improvement of minimum wage, social security, and farm income support programs, and similar measures which Con-

gress and the Administration show no disposition to apply.

"Even if business activity, under the stimulus of extraordinary government expenditures, should level off for a time, a high level of unemployment appears likely to remain because of increasing productivity and continued growth of the labor force. At present employment levels, it is estimated that there are some 18 million persons in families which lack the security of jobs, and have at best only meager unemployment relief to fall back on. (Less than 3 million of the unemployed are receiving compensation, which averages only one-third of full-time pay checks.)

"The UE asserts that the Cen-

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FITZGERALD

NEW WISCONSIN LAW OK'S 30% RENT HIKE

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 7.—Thousands of tenants faced 15 and 30 percent rent hikes as a result of a new state law which on Friday wiped out all federal controls in Wisconsin. The new state law, passed in accordance with local option provisions of the federal law, wiped out all federal controls in the state, permits immediate rent increases and provides for decontrol next June.

"Local option knocked the teeth out of the federal law," said state CIO counsel Max Raskin. "It's unconstitutional and we're going to fight it all the way to the Supreme Court, if necessary."

In the first few days under the new law, 800 tenants of a large Milwaukee apartment building were told to expect 15 percent boosts.

Storms of protest came from labor unions, veterans' organizations and civic groups.

The Wisconsin CIO Council yesterday obtained a federal court order demanding that U. S. rent director Ray W. Rose at Milwaukee show cause why he should not be restrained from turning his records over to state authorities.

3,000 Cheer Robeson, Davis Plea for Winston

By Abner W. Berry

Paul Robeson was greeted Saturday with bursts of applause and cheers by an outdoor audience of more than 3,000 Harlemites as he added his voice to that of his friend, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, in a demand for the freedom of Henry Winston, jailed by the heresy court judge, Harold R. Medina.

Speaking at a "free Winston" meeting Saturday evening from a loudspeaker truck at 126 Street and Lenox Avenue, the world-famous baritone and political leader, expressed pride in being able to "fight again on the streets of Harlem, where I grew up, for the rights of my people."

In fighting for the freedom of Winston and the reelection of Davis, he said, "I am fighting not for the 5 percent of us who are successful and well-to-do, but for the great mass of the Negro people, the 95 percent who are exploited workers."

LASHES WARMONGERS

Robeson hit the red baiters whom he accused of promoting a war against the Soviet Union. His recent visit to Stalingrad had convinced him, he said, that "many of us are here today only because of what the Red Army did at Stalingrad."

Robeson declared, "And it might well be that Jackie Robinson is alive and well enough to play baseball in the big leagues today only because some 20 million Russians gave their lives in the fight against Hitler fascism."

Councilman Davis, one of the defendants at the Foley Square trial, declared that "the enemy of the Negro people is not in Moscow, Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Romania—our enemy is in Mississippi, Georgia and among those in this country who force us to sit behind curtains in trains as though we were lepers."

DAVIS FLAYS LYNCHERS

The Communist Councilman said the Negro people's enemies were the "Harlem landlords who overcharge us for rat-infested fire-traps" and the "bourbon landlord lynchers of the South."

Davis charged that Tom Clark and the Department of Justice were trying to outlaw the Communist Party in the Foley Square trial. But, he said, they will not be successful.

"I joined the Communist Party



ROBESON

in Georgia when I saw that Communists were giving their lives in the fight for Negro rights. And, by God, I will be a Communist until I die!"

The crowd cheered when Davis predicted that millions of Americans would do just as he had done, "no matter what the scared monopolists may try to do with their heresy trials, lynchings, jailings and terror."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Communist Party national board, urged the people of Harlem to defend their own rights by working to smash the frameup against the indicted Communist leaders and by reelecting Davis.

John Williamson, another of the Communist defendants, also addressed the meeting.

During the meeting, teams of persons solicited signatures on giant post cards addressed to President Truman demanding the freedom for Henry Winston.

The crowd stood through more than two hours of speeches. Windows opening on the streets where the meeting was held were filled with listeners. Added to the 3,000 who listened from the sidewalks, the window listeners brought the

42 New Polio Cases Boost City Total to 641

Forty-two new polio attacks were reported during the 48-hour period ending at 9 a.m. yesterday morning. This makes a total of 641 polio cases throughout the city. There

have been 45 deaths. No new deaths were listed from polio attacks over the weekend.

The 42 new cases appear to be a drop from the 58 cases reported in the previous 48-hour period. Doctors, however, warned against such theorizing pointing out that no polio cases are reported over a weekend. They expressed the belief that when the weekend reports are in there would be an increase in the number.

Of the new polio cases eight were reported in Manhattan which has 89 cases, five in the Bronx with 79 cases, 25 in Brooklyn with the largest total of 326 polio patients, four in Queens with 136 polio cases, Richmond had no new cases and reports 11 cases.

The polio disease was approaching the proportions of 1944 when polio attacked 1,890 persons. This year polio has already hospitalized 641 persons and with the three worst weeks ahead—August is generally considered the worst polio month. Medical authorities expect from 1,200 to 1,400 new polio attacks.

Polio has hit Brooklyn hardest. Doctors explain that by citing the fact that the borough has 38 percent of the city's population.

The youngest polio victim reported thus far is nine weeks old. The oldest is 43 years of age.

Fear 3,200 Quake Dead In One Town

BULLETIN

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 7 (UPI)—President Galo Plaza Lassos of Ecuador said in a radio broadcast from Quito today that he feared approximately 3,200 persons were killed at Peñuelas alone in Friday's earthquake.

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Airplanes of all types went into service today in a giant airlift to supply a 4,000-square-mile area of central Ecuador which was hit by a disastrous earthquake.

Most of them were bound for Ambato, until Friday called a garden spot of Ecuador, where injured were being taken from 20 or more surrounding communities.

So far, official reports accounted for more than 1,000 killed, but it

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DEMO NOMINEES ASK TIGER OK FOR ALP ENDORSEMENT

By Michael Singer

Democratic candidates on local district levels have besieged their county leaders to give them permission to accept American Labor Party endorsements, it was learned yesterday. In a number of cases these candidates rejected Liberal Party deals because of the skull-duggery and open patronage demands made by the Liberals and have extended friendly overtures to the ALP.

In Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore, who is also the county leader, refused to permit organizational Democrats to take Labor Party support, but a few candidates on councilmanic and judicial lines are nevertheless working closely with the ALP.

There is open resentment in Democratic circles at Cashmore's policy which follows the edict laid down by state Democratic chairman Paul Fitzpatrick. One candidate told this reporter Cashmore's position was "stupid and suicidal" and will "lead inevitably to the rapid disintegration of our party as an influence among independent, progressive voters."

The ALP, consistent with its policy of coalition on principle, has shown a readiness to discuss joint struggles for candidates whose records and campaigns on district levels prove them to be reliable proponents of progressive policies.

Cashmore's attitude is creating jitters among some Democrats (Continued on Page 9)

Return The Bill of Rights to Foley Square

By John Williamson

SETY-SIX LONG DAYS have passed since Henry Winston and Gus Hall were given indeterminate sentences under the charge of contempt. For 50 of these days Gil Green has similarly been serving an indeterminate sentence.

Like so many other things connected with the trial of the "12," these sentences are unprecedented. For calling the attention of the court to the fact that 5,000 Negroes had been brutally lynched and consequently the disclosure of names at this trial might well endanger the very lives of any Negro mentioned, Henry Winston, one of the foremost leaders of our Party, was brutally thrown into jail.

While Winston remains locked up, and is transported to court each day in handcuffs, the newspapers report a Ku Kluxer in Alabama, leader of one of these barbaric organizations that organize lynchings, has been freed on \$500 bail. The mere statement of this contrast, highlights the class character of justice in our country.

At the very moment that Winnie and Gus were sentenced for contempt, it is significant to recall, 500,000 members of the UMWA had a contempt sentence sustained by another federal court.

THE IMPRISONMENT of Comrades Winston, Hall and Green violates a number of fundamental Constitutional rights, especially the

right to bail. This alone should arouse every freedom-loving person to protest their imprisonment, irrespective of one's opinions of the Communist Party and its program. But the arrests of "the three" is also tied up integrally with the present political situation in the nation and the issues of the day.

What are on trial in Foley Square are the ideas and policies of the Communist Party. The Communist Party has spoken out and fought unflinchingly against the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act and its injunction powers. In effect, Winston, Hall and Green are prisoners of the anti-labor crusade instigated by the NAM. That is why they find themselves in the good company of 500,000 coal miners, judged guilty of contempt by a court in Washington, D. C., that clearly represents the interests of Big Business and its reactionary policies.

Similarly, the Communist Party has spoken out and tried to influence the great majority of the American people who desire peace to organize and fight for peace by defeating in Congress such war measures as the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the pending arms expenditure bill. Because of this fight by the defendants and the Communist Party for peace, Comrades Winston, Hall and Green in effect are prisoners of the North Atlantic War Pact.

It is also well-established that throughout the year the Communist Party and its leadership have been stalwart champions and fighters for full political, economic and social equality of the Negro people and against the system of Jimcrow and lynchings which reaction organizes and encourages. In effect, Comrades Winston, Hall and Green are prisoners of this vicious system of terror against the Negro people.

THE MOST URGENT TASK before the Party, as well as of vital and immediate concern to the labor movement, the Negro people and all supporters of the Bill of Rights, is the organizing of the mass campaign to secure the immediate release on bail of Comrades Winston, Hall and Green. The activity for their release is the focal point of the general struggle to free the "12." As long as "the three" are in jail, their rights and those of the other defendants to adequately and properly prepare their defense is rendered impossible.

The Party has responded from time to time during the trial with an understanding of the militant character of the defense, as exemplified in Comrade Foster's document, *In Defense of our Party*, the role of Comrade Dennis, as his own counsel, and the role of all the defendants. By defending our Party against this false indictment, they are also fighting for the Bill of Rights for the whole American people.

It is urgently necessary that the great working class traditions of court defense, exemplified in the persons of Eugene Debs, Charles Ruthenberg, the first secretary of our own Party—and the great Georgi Dimitrov in the fascist court in Leipzig—now being demonstrated in the trial of the "12," be matched with a full and consistent mass mobilization of the Party, to move "Main Street" to register the demand for the immediate release of Winston, Hall and Green, and for the dismissal of the indictment against all the defendants.

The Free Winston Week activities must be continued and extended until Winston, Hall and Green are freed. The working people and all democratic forces and organizations must be convinced to register their demand to return the Bill of Rights to Foley Square.

Spellman Killed School Aid Bill--Bishop Oxnam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, co-president of the World Council of Churches and Methodist Bishop of New York, tonight accused the Catholic hierarchy of torpedoing the Federal Aid to Education Bill. The Bishop's attack, provoked by the Cardinal's denunciation of Mrs.

Franklin D. Roosevelt for her opposition to federal subsidies to parochial schools, was made during an interview with Ed Hart on a radio program here. The Cardinal had declined to participate in the broadcast.

Bishop Oxnam blamed the Catholic Church for "killing the bills that might have brought federal aid to our public school system" and warned that the "American principle of the separation of church and state is in jeopardy."

The Catholic hierarchy has launched a full scale attack upon this principle," Bishop Oxnam charged.

VATICAN IN POLITICS

Declaring that the hierarchy is engaged in a campaign to dictate the political life of the nation, Bishop Oxnam cited the fact that there "are official Roman Catholic parties in European countries" and pointedly asked:

"Are we to have a political party here that follows the dictates of the Vatican line?"

The Bishop called Cardinal Spellman to account by name when he said that "one could wish the Cardinal were more candid and less crafty." He charged that it is "not milk and medicine, books and busses," that Spellman sought.

"What he wants is the support of parochial schools by taxes levied on all the people," Bishop Oxnam asserted. "In a word, he seeks public funds for sectarian education. The church not only wants public funds for private purposes, but must know that to drain off vast sums from public education is to weaken it as eventually to destroy it."

Bishop Oxnam said that thousands of Catholic teachers in the public schools of America "will not forget that much needed salary increases were denied them by the action of the hierarchy."

The Feinberg Law must be repealed at a special session of the state legislature called now, before the school system is wrecked by political heresy hunts."

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RENAULT AUTO workers in France are burning their service notes sent by M. Lefebvre, French social security minister, in protest against the inadequate vacation bonus offered them. All Renault workers recently united to demand a vacation bonus of 5,000 francs for all workers at the plant.

People's Army Opens Drive on Foochow

HONG KONG, Aug. 7.—People's Liberation Army today opened up a new drive down the east coast toward the important ports of Foochow and Amoy, according to Kuomintang's reports. The two ports are on the Formosa Strait and have been important debarkation points for Kuomintang reinforcements arriving from Formosa.

Foochow is 450 miles northeast of Canton and Amoy 300 miles east northeast.

The Kuomintang Central News Agency reported the Liberation troops captured Shui-kow, 40 miles northwest of Foochow and said there was heavy fighting at nearby Mintsing and Yung-tai, about 30 miles southwest of Foochow.

Other fighting was reported along the coast at Futsing, 18 miles below Foochow toward Amoy and at Putien, 55 miles below Foochow and only 85 miles from Amoy.

NEAR LANCHOW

The central China front—where the Kuomintang suffered a cri-

ppling blow—was quiet, but in the far northwest the Liberation troops were on the move.

The Liberation troops, already within 80 miles of Lanchow, were moving other forces north from Pingjiang, 200 miles east of Lanchow.

The Kuomintang regime was torn by internal dissension and staggered by Liberation army blows.

Chiang Kai-shek, meanwhile, arrived in Korea for discussions on a Pacific Pact, similar to the Atlantic Pact.

The only Kuomintang force between the Liberation forces and Canton was Gen. Pai Ching-hui's provincial troops who have not yet fought a big battle. Most of these

troops are now east and south of Hengyang, 300 miles south of Hankow.

Gen. Lin Piao, of the People's Army, is advancing on Hengyang from the north, and Gen. Liu Po-cheng, is moving from the east.

Liu and Lin have 11 armies. In addition, another Liberation column is driving down and across northwest Hunan. This column threatens to cut off the retreat of Pai's troops into their native Kwangtung.

ADVANCE ON CANTON

Liu's five armies were moving steadily southward through Kiangsi province onto Kanchow, 200 miles north of Canton.

WHITE PAPER GIVES UP ON CHIANG

Seeks New Way to Destroy China

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

St. Louis Worker Refutes FBI Spy At Trial of Twelve

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By Harry Raymond

Robert Manewitz, a St. Louis patternmaker and Missouri State Communist committee member, during a half-day on the witness stand in the trial of the Communist leaders Friday, successfully pierced Judge Harold R. Medina's judicial strictures limiting defense evidence.

He hurled sharp shafts of truth at the fabricated testimony of FBI stoolie Thomas A. Younglove, a prosecution witness, refuting with both oral testimony and documentary evidence the latter's fake tales of a "Communist conspiracy" replete with a fictional cloak-and-dagger "agent of Stalin" stirring up "sabotage."

Pickets protesting the frameup trial marched in front of the courthouse while Manewitz testified.

Attorney Harry Sacher read from the trial record where Younglove testified he heard Missouri Communist Chairman Ralph Shaw tell a St. Louis Marxist study class in October, 1946, that a "secret" agent had told a Party national committee meeting, just concluded, "war was near," "we must be prepared to go underground" and "do all we can to sabotage the war effort."

"Did Mr. Shaw say any of the things Younglove testified?" Sacher asked the witness.

"No, sir, he did not," Manewitz answered.

DIRECTED CLASS

Manewitz said he organized and directed the Marxist class in question from Sept. 15 to Oct. 13, 1946, and was present during the last day of the school when Shaw addressed the students.

Asked what Shaw told the students, the witness replied:

"Shaw said the big money people were creating quite an hysteria about the inevitability of war. He said this developed as a result of the bi-partisan policy of the Truman administration, the bringing in of (John Foster) Dulles and the great engineer of the depression, (Herbert) Hoover into government activity. He said he wanted the class to read the interview of Joseph Stalin by Alexander Werth, which disposed of the inevitability of war."

Over a sharp objection by prosecutor John F. X. McGahey, attorney Sacher placed the Stalin interview in evidence. Sacher read the entire interview to the jury, quoting Stalin as saying, "only political adventurers and their followers among the civil servants" believe in the inevitability of a new war.

Earlier, defense witnesses had proved with official Communist Party documents that there had been no Party national committee meeting during the fall of 1946, as claimed by Younglove. The meetings that year were held in July and December.

Sacher read from the interview Stalin's answer to the charge that Communist Parties all over the world were "dictated" to by Moscow.

The interview quoted Stalin as calling the charge an "absurdity of a bankrupt policy borrowed from the arsenal of Hitler and Goebbels."

Manewitz said that Younglove had testified falsely when he said the school course, which Manewitz directed, lasted about six weeks. It was a four weeks course, he said, identifying a copy of an announcement of the course he had sent to all party branches.

Younglove had testified he was sitting on the stage at a Feb. 12, 1946 Lincoln-Douglas unite front meeting in St. Louis where New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis addressed 5,000 persons. Younglove testified he could not hear one word Davis said because of allegedly "bad acoustics."

Manewitz said he was sitting

WASHINGTON.—The Truman Administration revealed on Friday that it would now seek new methods to destroy the people's government of China. The Administration also admitted it was planning to dominate all of Asia. In a voluminous "white paper," issued by the State Department, the U. S. government also confessed that the billions of dollars in armaments it had given to Chiang Kai-shek and his corrupt Kuomintang had not been able to stop the People's Liberation forces, led by the Communist Party, and that all of China was now lost to the American imperialists.

The two major objectives in Asia of the Truman Administration, Secretary of State Dean Acheson made clear, would be:

- To lend "encouragement" and support to "all developments in China now and in the future" which would make possible a revolt against the people's democratic government. He indicated thereby that the U. S. government would seek to organize a "fifth column" of quisling traitors in China.

- To dominate the rest of Asia and prevent the development of people's governments in the various colonial and semi-colonial countries of that great continent. This policy was implicit in Acheson's slander that the people's forces of China would "lend themselves to the aims of Soviet imperialism and attempt to engage in aggression against China's neighbors." The United States government, he said, would join with its satellites in the United Nations to defeat it.

TO USE FUNDS

The possibility that Acheson and Truman would also attempt to establish and maintain counter-revolutionary forces within China was implicit in the conclusion of Acheson's 17-page summation of the "white Paper." Acheson said the President has the use of approximately \$50,000,000 from unexpended China aid funds to spend for "aid to those areas of China that remained free of Chinese Communist control."

While maintaining that President Truman's policies of pouring

in close to \$5,000,000,000 in military and financial aid to China ended in disaster for the Pentagon and State Department warmakers, Acheson insisted that the failures were all due to the corruption, incompetence and hardheadedness of Chiang and his warlords.

Running through the entire bulky volume, however, were reports from Gen. George Marshall, Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Ambassador John Leighton Stuart, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and other high-ranking officials that the United States was throwing its money away and that all its efforts to assist the Chiang gang were in vain.

In spite of those views and in spite of the realization that the Chinese people desired a program of peace, food and land, President Truman rammed the China aid program of 1948 through the 80th Congress.

Acheson said the last course open to the administration was "full scale intervention in behalf of a government which had lost the confidence of its own troops and its own people." That intervention would have meant "the probable participation of American armed forces—land, sea and air—in a resulting war."

He recognized that "intervention of such a scope and magnitude would have been resented by the mass of Chinese people, would have diametrically reversed our historic policy and would have

advocated since the George Dimitrov speech at the 7th Congress of the Communist International a type of people's movement that could elect a people's government."

Such a government, he recalled telling the students, would have to adopt "very stringent measures" against the capitalist monopolies to block any attempt of the monopolist ruling class to overthrow the power of the people.

A people's government of the workers, small farmers, the Negro people and small business people, he testified, would be "moving toward the left, toward socialism."

He said the Party taught the outlook for a democratic and peaceful development to socialism.

Manewitz struck another hard blow at the prosecution evidence by identifying the full text of the study outline used by the students in the St. Louis School.

When this copy was compared with the FBI copy brought in by Younglove it was revealed to the jury several pages had been removed from the FBI copy. These missing pages significantly dealt with the question of a people's democratic coalition, the Party's program in the struggle against war and fascism and the outlook for peaceful development to socialism in the United States.

CAPITALISM DID JOB

Manewitz said he told the students that "capitalism itself had recruited them into the Communist Party." He said he explained to the students Marxism-Leninism was "not a card index file" where you can reach into the box and pull out a card for an answer to every question."

been condemned by the American people."

Acheson noted, however, that Truman had taken every step short of war to assist Chiang. Truman and Marshall submitted to Chiang's "over-ambitious military campaign" which Marshall told Chiang in 1946 "would not only fail but would plunge China into economic chaos and eventually destroy the national government."

Marshall himself approved of the plan to pour billions into Chiang's hands despite his recognition "that, though nationalist armies could for a period capture Communist held cities, they could not destroy the Communist armies."

Acheson's criticism of Chiang was sharp and biting. Chiang's leadership of the warlord army was called the "world's worst." His present administrative leadership on his hideout in Formosa was raked over the coals. Formosa is under military rule, several American officials reported in March, 1949, and there is "mounting economic dislocation."

The "white paper" hinted at collusion between Chiang's government and the Japanese during the war. The Yalta agreement, under which Russia promised to come into the war against Japan, was kept secret from the Chinese government for several months in 1945 because "it was felt that there was grave risk that secret information transmitted to the Nationalist capital would become available to the Japanese almost immediately."

WEDEMEYER REPORT

The secret Wedemeyer report made in 1947 and suppressed by the State Department for its criticism of the Chiang regime just before the congressional pressure campaign to whip through the China aid program, indicated that Wedemeyer had recommended that arms and money should be handed to Chiang only on condition that he take steps to bolster the economy of the areas he controlled.

Acheson said the Wedemeyer report was kept secret because it would have been considered an infringement on Chinese sovereignty.

Acheson reiterated the slander that the Chinese Communists were under the control of the Soviet Union. In reports from Gen. Patrick Hurley, one of President Roosevelt's earliest mediators in China, Acheson's statement is contradicted.

Hurley said constantly in his messages sent to the State Department and Roosevelt that Soviet officials, including Stalin and Molotov, disavowed any control of the Chinese Communists.

Molotov and Stalin, Hurley reported, were interested only in the fullest unity of the Chinese people to defeat Japan.

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MANEWITZ

Rap Doyle Persecution

Labor's Legislative Council of Jamestown, N. Y. composed of all CIO and AFL unions in the area, vigorously denounced U. S. immigration authorities for persecuting Charles A. Doyle.

The council's resolution charged that Doyle is being victimized "because he fought valiantly for the working people of western New York."

Doyle, who was convicted early this week on charges of having illegally entered the United States last year, faces a year's maximum sentence unless protests reach Federal Judge John Knight in Buffalo soon. Sentence was deferred until Aug. 15.

Younglove had testified he was sitting on the stage at a Feb. 12, 1946 Lincoln-Douglas unite front meeting in St. Louis where New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis addressed 5,000 persons. Younglove testified he could not hear one word Davis said because of allegedly "bad acoustics."

Manewitz said he was sitting

A Russian Views The Trial of 'I2'

Alexander Trainin, Soviet legal authority, denounced the frameup of Communist leaders at Foley Square as a mockery of justice in the latest issue of *New Times* magazine.

The American Constitution and the democratic rights of the people "have been placed in fee to the toughs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," he declared.

The article by the legal scholar, who headed the Soviet delegation at the Nuremberg war criminals' trial, and who enjoys a high reputation in Europe, is called "Democracy on Trial."

Trainin observed that the prosecution's "lie factory is working . . . like a well-run machine" at the trial.

CITES PRESS

Discussing the team play between the directors of the frameup farce and the farce, he remarks:

"In court, on the days appointed by the stage managers, stoolies and renegades grid out evidence for the prosecution,

trumping up all manner of fabrications about the activities of the Communist Party. Venal pens swiftly work up these semi-manufactured lies into sensational pabulum for the man in the street, all ready to be served up by the syndicated newspapers. This shameless and systematic poisoning of the political mind of the population is what cynical businessmen call 'moulding public opinion'."

ALASKA 'INASION'

The Soviet expert then pointed to the ravings of witnesses whom Prosecutor McGohey put on to support this false indictment.

He quotes stoolie Charles Nicodemus, who "with the simplicity of an officious idiot," told the court that:

"The revolution in America will come as the result of an invasion by 500,000 Red Army troops marching through Alaska and Canada to Detroit . . .

"The disordered imagination of U.S. Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, who ended his life in a mental asylum, conjured up the spectacle of Red Armymen marching through the streets of Washington. This insane raving now constitutes the main count in the indictment against the American Times have changed."

Communist Party leaders."

Trainin reported that the 12 working class leaders were indicted by an upper class grand jury consisting of: "Eleven corporation executives, seven clerical workers in high income categories, three members of the liberal professions, one housewife (whose husband is a police sergeant) and one wealthy retired engineer."

The internationally-known legal scholar termed the jailing of John Gates, Henry Winston, Gilbert Green and Gus Hall as "an advertisement payment on the verdict."

"The 'trial of the 11'" continued Trainin, "is only a stage in the offensive against the remnants of the democratic freedoms in the United States: freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of thought. A 'horrible' Communist conspiracy is invented as an excuse for a campaign of terror against the democratic movement, against the progressive forces in general."

". . . The courageous and dignified conduct of the 11 Communist leaders in court, and the documents presented by the defense, demonstrate beyond a doubt that the instigators of the trial are out to wreak political vengeance and destruction on a party that is intimately linked with the people."

TIMES HAVE CHANGED'

He concluded by predicting defeat for the attempt to establish fascism in the United States.

"It was under the pretext of fighting Communism that the Hitlerites in their time fascized the German state. It is under the same pretext of fighting Communism that American reaction is today trying to fascize the United States. This is the political import of the New York trial. The trial of the American Communist leaders is an American version of the frameup Leipzig Reichstag fire trial."

"But it is as hard to repeal history as it is to stop its onward march. The forces of democracy are growing and spreading in all parts of the world, not excluding the United States. The American obscurantists will not get very far in their attempt to establish a fascist tyranny in the United States. The times have changed."

'CAROLINA TIMES' BACKS PAUL ROBESON'S POSITION

The Carolina Times, influential Southern Negro newspaper, took Jackie Robinson to task in the recent dispute with Paul Robeson and noted that Robeson "beyond any question, is in a far better position to interpret the true feelings of the darker races of the world."

"There isn't a respectable Negro in the South," comments the Carolina newspaper, "whether he will admit it or not, who at some time or other, has not had the same feeling as that reported to have been expressed by Robeson."

Robeson told the World Peace Congress in Paris recently that Negro Americans would not participate in an aggressive war for the United States against the Soviet Union where discrimination has been wiped out.

"Lynched, denied equal educational opportunities and employment, robbed of his right to vote and discriminated against on every hand," said the newspaper, "the Negro, especially in the South, would be a freak if at sometimes in his life he would not burst forth with such cries against his tormentors."

ASSAULTS ROBINSON

Robinson's attack on Robeson before the House Un-American Committee "does not truthfully today."

represent the 10 million or more Negroes below the Mason Dixon line who have felt the heel of oppression again and again," declared the Carolina Times.

"The Carolina Times does not believe Robeson is anymore of a traitor to his country than Robin-

son," it said. "We rather think that both are loyal American citizens and would exhibit the same high type of citizenship in the time of war that Negroes have always exhibited. We rather think that Paul Robeson is an honest intelligent Negro who wants some of the democracy put into action here at home we have been telling the world about abroad."

Finkelstein Lectures At Arrowhead Lodge

Sidney Finkelstein, author of *Art and Society and Jazz*, a People's Music, will lecture this week at Arrowhead Lodge, as part of a lecture series under auspices of the Jefferson School.

Among the guests at Arrowhead is Susie Woodruff, famous leader in the women's movement, whose 90th birthday was celebrated yesterday.

Judge Upholds Bail For Non-Citizens

Federal Judge William Bondy ruled this weekend that the Department of Justice has no legal right to hold non-citizens without bail on political grounds. The judge made this important ruling in the case of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress; Mrs. Beatrice Siskind Johnson and Ferdinand C. Smith, former secretary of the National Maritime Union and at present executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council.

All were imprisoned on Ellis Island at the orders of Attorney General Tom Clark, whom President Truman named for the Supreme Court recently.

The judge's decision is a serious defeat for the witchhunting chief, who is turning the island in New York harbor into a concentration camp for Communists, former Communists and alleged Communists and other workers' leaders.

FEAR DELAY

Danger that Clark would delay the release of the three workers' leaders in spite of the judge's ruling was seen yesterday by Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

"The people must demand that Pirinsky, Mrs. Johnson and Smith be released on bonds without any delay," said Green.

Judge Bondy's important ruling must be translated into action. Telegrams should be sent to Attorney General Tom Clark in Washington at once."

Both Pirinsky and Mrs. Johnson are being held without bail. Clark's immigration officials explained recently that they simply did not want them at large.

GRANTS WRIT

Judge Bondy granted an appeal for a writ of habeas corpus in both cases.

Pirinsky must be "promptly" released on "reasonable bail," he declared in U. S. District Court on Foley Square. The danger is that Clark will interpret "promptly" in his own way.

Pirinsky had testified he was a member of the Communist Party until non-citizens were dropped in 1939.

Judge Bondy ordered the Department of Justice to release Mrs. Johnson immediately if the Department continued to hold her only on the basis of Communist Party affiliation.

The attempt to deport her for

Ingrid, Rossolini Move to Villa

ROME, Aug. 7 (UP).—Ingrid Bergman and Italian director Roberto Rossolini drove in a smart looking Maserati sports car to a seashore villa with friends today. They are scheduled to start shooting scenes tomorrow at the Farfa refugee camp north of Rome, but the RKO office was not sure that work on the film Stromboli would actually be resumed then.

They are scheduled to start shooting scenes tomorrow at the Farfa refugee camp north of Rome, but the RKO office was not sure that work on the film Stromboli would actually be resumed then.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

BERNARD FRISHMAN will discuss The Theory of Genetics in recent Soviet criticism series at the Jefferson School, 515 Sixth Ave. 8:15 p.m. Sub. \$1.00.

DR. HERBERT APFELHEUER will discuss Turning Points in Negro History at the Jefferson School, 515 Sixth Ave. 8:15 p.m. Sub. \$1.00.

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her political beliefs, said the judge, involved serious legal questions that would take a long time to be resolved. The department could not hold her without bail while these issues were being resolved, he explained.

If the department dropped the issue of Communist Party affiliation and tried to deport her solely on the grounds of "illegal entry," it would be required to grant reasonable bail "promptly."

The danger here is that the department will stall for a protracted period, while allegedly considering the type of action it will take.

Judge Bondy refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Ferdinand C.

Smith, who, he said, had asked permission to leave the country voluntarily.

The department had ruled that Smith could get out on \$10,000 bail provided he signed a stipulation saying that he was deportable as a Communist.

Smith had refused to sign such a stipulation.

Judge Bondy upheld Smith in effect in this refusal. He ruled that Smith could get out by posting \$10,000 bonds without signing the stipulation.

His rulings reaffirms the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court granting bail to the five hunger strikers on Ellis Island last year.

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Aids? . . . Tell me.

Around the Globe

By
Joseph
Starobin

The White Paper: What It Reveals

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S White Paper on China is the sorry record of a gigantic and bloody failure. It is the confession of a failure which all Americans must study, for it raises fundamental questions about the entire postwar policy. If it has admittedly failed in China, why should the very same attempt be made in Europe, at even greater cost and leading inexorably to similar failure?

The White Paper records the fact that the

United States matured as an imperialist power just as one-fourth of humanity, the great people of China, were in the throes of their tremendous transition from chaos and feudalism toward genuine independence and reconstruction.

The men who ruled the United States did not accept the implications of this change, the implications of having arrived too late to change it. And as Dean Acheson's introductory statement admits (without a vestige of apology, with only a lament that it failed) the State Department spared no effort or money or Chinese blood to hold the peoples of China back, and make them the stepping stone to an American Century of more pain and plunder.

IT WAS, however, too late. America, born of revolution and dedicated to principles of friendship with peoples striving for nationhood, had become under the rule of its capitalist class, the obstacle to China's advance. But an impotent obstacle.

Feudal, militaristic China under Chiang Kai-shek, was strong enough only to do evil, and the men who ruled this country could only stimulate this evil, without altering the march of events. That is the texture, the melody and tone of the entire document.

It bears on more than China. For it confesses that the men in Washington who want to rule the world know that they do not have the strength to do so. They only have the strength and the ugly ambition to try.

IN HIS ATTEMPT to ward off criticism from the die-hard Republicans, Dean Acheson makes valuable admissions. He confirms practically every criticism of our foreign policy made by progressives in the past 10 years.

The Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship was feudal and corrupt and it could only waste the billions of American money and munitions poured out by Washington.

And the attempt to characterize the Chinese Communists as a force which started out as authentically Chinese and became "agents of Russian imperialism" doesn't quite come off. For the document admits the indigenous character of the Communists, their skill, dynamism and devotion. It laments the fact that the Chinese Communists are allies of the Soviet Union without proving that they are "agents" at all.

Above everything else, Dean Acheson discloses the immorality of trying to keep the civil war going. Chiang Kai-shek's illusions about military victory were at least understandable: he was a murderer fighting to perpetrate a class that lived on murder. But the State Department helped his bloody work without any confidence in its success, for Gen. Marshall and practically every military and political adviser knew all the time that Chiang Kai-shek would fail. In other words, they abetted a criminal adventure in full foreknowledge of its inner bankruptcy.

WHAT NOW? According to Acheson, "it is abundantly clear that we must face the situation as it exists in fact." From which, a normal person would conclude that the United States will take its medicine, and stonk for its policies by recognizing new China and giving it disinterested aid.

But the document does not promise that at all. It proclaims a further departure from original principles. It promises only to do everything to help disrupt the Chinese Revolution with the hope of ultimately overthrowing it.

"I consider that we should encourage all developments in China which work toward this end," says Acheson.

Madness? Yes, the stubborn method of Chiang Kai-shek himself. For the irony of the document is that if Acheson's policy were followed, he and his class would reproduce the phenomenon of Chiang Kai-shek on a world scale.



Letters from Readers

Wants Legislature Guide in Worker

Chicago, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to see in the Daily Worker a column which would give every day, or every other day, a list of the various issues on which progressives should write or wire, showing to whom they should write or wire and what the address is.

Many articles in the Daily Worker have at the end an appeal to write to our Senators. I usually read these and say to myself, "Gosh, I better sit right down and write that letter." But sometimes I just can't do it at the moment. When the next day rolls around I've either forgotten the matter or forgotten where the article was and the result is that the Senator doesn't hear from me on that particular issue.

M. B.

Admit Chauvinist Mistake

Chicago, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker:

We both soon realized the grave mistake that we (and others) made in thinking that new words to the tune *Manana* could eradicate the poisonous chauvinism of the original lyrics.

We really put our foot in it. I see now how we underestimated the virulence of this poison, which contaminates our entire cultural life. It can change otherwise pleasant designs into vicious symbols of slander and hate.

This experience has proven to us how much more alert we must be to fight chauvinism in every place it appears.

BETTY SAUNDERS,
PETE SEEGER.

Press Roundup

THE NEW YORK TIMES, panicked by the people's advance and the crumbling of Kuomintang opposition in China, wants the U. S. to stop talking and go into "action." It sees the State Department's White Paper as the blueprint for a policy of aggression against the Chinese liberation movement, demands "no recognition" of the People's Republic, and criticizes Washington for not heeding fascist Chiang Kai-Shek.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE tries hard to conjure up the vision of former Mayor La Guardia to hypnotize the voters for Newbold Morris, GOP-Fusion-Liberal candidate. Obviously nettled by Liberal Party chameleonism—for Tammany here, against Tammany there—the Tribune shrieks that the Morris-Uviller-Disero slate stems straight from the LaGuardia heritage. The Tribune appears more concerned over Labor Party Marcantonio's right to that heritage than corrupt Tammany machine control.

THE NEWS doesn't like that "Socialist" government in England—and especially its tinkering around with the monopolistic press. Cut it out, it tells Deputy Minister Herbert Morrison. Apparently not assured that the Labor Party government has no intention of molesting the money-

bag publishers, the News asks why an investigation now when the National Union of Journalists, "a regular union," some years ago "probed" the British press found the press lords were doing all right.

THE MIRROR'S Ruth Alexander takes as gospel truth, a report by "that indefatigable historian Karl Weigand," that the Soviet Union will "soon scrap Socialism" and—horror!—is making "ready to adopt Communism in two years." If so, she warns, "they are 200 years ahead of schedule, thanks to the world we handed them on a silver platter at Yalta." She, Alexander, appears to be the only person who knows the exact timetable for establishment of Communism in the Soviet Union.

THE JOURNAL - AMERICA'S "indefatigable historian," Karl H. Von Wiegand, writing from Munich tells Hearst readers that Moscow is "taking appropriate counter-measures" against the U. S. billion and a half arms program to "friendly nations." He admits that "there are no visible or obvious discernible signs that Russia has planned to launch a military assault in the immediate or near future" but that doesn't stop Weigand who conjectures up a sudden air attack ordered by Stalin.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

Negro Women Picket in Memphis

(George Morris is now on vacation and will resume his column when he returns.)

By Bernard Burton

AT FIRST it was a little difficult to imagine this little, gentle-voiced Negro woman as a leader of one of the country's longest and most bitterly-fought strikes. But as Mrs. Melvina McKinley spoke of the six-month-old Memphis, Tenn., furniture strike one felt that her calm tone was an expression of the certainty and determination of her 800 fellow workers, most of whom are Negro women.

"What little progress was made in Memphis," she told us, "was made after the CIO United Furniture Workers came in. And we'll not give up our union."

We spoke with Mrs. McKinley on the day following the recent Bill of Rights Conference which she attended as an observer from UFWA Local 282. "Yes," she went on, "we made progress with the CIO union, but there's still much to be done. And they're doing everything they can to break our strike."

BEFORE they were forced to walk out on Jan. 11 after the employer refused to negotiate a new contract and fired a shop steward, the women were working a 10-hour day and were compelled to go at least five hours without a break.

"The foremen are all white men," she said. "In one department they would even walk into the rest room to drive the women out. Some foremen didn't even allow the girls to whisper."

And when the strike took place, the cops were as brutal outside the plant as the overseers were inside. Women have been jailed on the slightest pretext and others have received rough treatment.

On top of that, the company obtained an injunction which limits pickets to five at each gate, marching at intervals of 10 feet. Shorten the distance a foot and the chances are you'll wind up in the clink.

THE COMPANY has been herding scabs from the countryside, many of them agricultural workers who did not know a strike was on and had had no experience with unions. But it's been an expensive and losing proposition for the company.

"They bring them in in vans," Mrs. McKinley said. "But after a while we manage to talk to these people. And they keep quitting in large numbers."

The other unions in the area have come out in support of the strike because they see the fight as their own fight against Southern union-busting. If it works here, they'll try it against other unions."

"One of the things we have learned," she went on, "is that the unions in the South have to win over the agricultural workers. They have the same interests as us, but the employers try to divide us."

THE PICKETS have marched through all the seasons by now, through snow and sleet and broiling Southern sun. And they'll march through it again if necessary, Mrs. McKinley made clear.

"It isn't easy, though," she said quietly. "People are behind in rent and other needs. We need help from our friends, from other unions."

And she added that nobody felt it was a matter of asking for charity. "We're fighting the fight of all labor in the South and every union has a stake in what happens to us."

Asked if she was staying behind to seek aid here, she smiled regretfully that she couldn't. "We need everybody in Memphis and I'll be back there tomorrow."

Meanwhile, she said, unions could and should send help to:

UFWA-CIO Local 282
136½ South Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

COMING: If Justice Murphy Took the Stand . . . By Gilbert Green . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, August 8, 1949

The Sham Battle on MAP

THE ADMINISTRATION has just pulled a fast one in order to push through its MAP, or Monstrosity of an Arms Program, in the next few weeks.

A fast one, that is, on the American people.

Mr. Truman has accepted a "compromise" with those Republicans who thought the powers of the President under the arms bill were too sweeping. Anybody who expected the GOP Senators to provide an effective obstacle to the bill are thus mistaken. It was a sham battle to begin with. The people's organizations themselves will have to take over the leadership of the battle to express the peace sentiments so prevalent among the people.

Instead of section 3 of the bill, which would have permitted Truman to send arms anywhere in the world, to any nation or part of a nation, the administration has agreed to "limit" itself to the 11 Atlantic Pact countries, plus Korea, Turkey, Greece, Iran and the Philippines. As you can see, that's hardly a real restriction, for it enables the brass hats in the Pentagon to straddle the world with war-breeding bases anyway.

It's perfectly clear that the administration asked for more than it knew it needed in order to be able to "compromise." This gives the GOP a way of getting behind the bill, while fooling the people into thinking that the dangers of the MAP have been eliminated.

The same kind of thing will probably be done with the sum of money involved. Truman insists on a billion and a half to start with. Many Senators want to cut that figure down, and limit the time-span of the measure. But since almost \$100,000,000 is earmarked for surplus arms, whose real cost was much higher, it will still be possible to cut down the overall figure and ship as much munitions and arms as the President wants.

Equally cynical is Sen. John Foster Dulles' suggestion that the bill should be rewritten to strengthen the language as far as the United Nations goes. That's typical of Dulles. Add a few sweet words about the UN, he advises the administration. But all the language in the world doesn't conceal the fact that the bill, and the whole conception behind it, rides completely roughshod over the UN.

The people's opposition to the MAP must be based on the fundamental grounds that it is a war-breeding measure, having nothing to do with the security of the United States.

If the administration wanted peace and security, it could easily have it by negotiations with the Soviet Union, looking toward a pact of friendship between the two countries and a long-range program of trade. No bases, no mercenary armies, no Atlantic pacts can give our people security. But imagine the great relief to the whole world that would flow from an American-Soviet settlement.

The magazine *United Nations World* reported last week the Soviet Union favors such a settlement, something which everyone knows. Stalin wants a peace pact. He wants an agreement on Germany. He proposes a program of credits for long-range trade. That is what progressive Americans, too, have demanded. That is the real alternative to the MAP. Progressive organizations should demand hearings before the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees in the next 10 days in order to present such a counter-program to the administration's war-like measure.

The Latest Victims

NOW THE THEATRE is on the firing lines too.

People's Drama, a valiant group of actors and theatre workers, has recently revived John Wexley's powerful play, *They Shall Not Die*, and every critic agrees that the production at Yugoslav Hall is excellent.

But twice in the past week, members of this interracial drama group have been subjected to vile insults and severe beating at the hands of an organized hoodlum gang. So far, the police have done nothing effective. Nor has Mayor O'Dwyer intervened to halt this piece of fascism on the streets of New York.

The theatre company is unafraid. It continues performing, despite the terror. Trade unions and people's organizations can help it, first by buying blocks of tickets to keep the show going; and second, by demanding that the city authorities end the outrageous assaults on cultural freedom and civil liberties.

'IT'S COOL, IT'S COOL, IT'S COOL, IT'S . . .'

—by Fred Ellis



Stuyvesant Town Decision Violates Law

By Abraham Unger

THE COURT OF APPEALS, the highest court in New York State, has decided that the billion-dollar Metropolitan Life Insurance corporation is entirely justified in excluding all Negro citizens from Stuyvesant Town, a housing development in the heart of New York City.

The four judges of that court who made that decision probably will resent our statement, as will the capitalist press and many lawyers. They will try to absolve themselves with the defense that they were simply upholding the law as it stands. But that is false. What they did was not to uphold the law but to violate it.

Over 80 years ago, at the close of the Civil War, the U. S. Constitution was amended by the people of the United States. These amendments put into law what had been made a fact by war. No American could hereafter be a slave because he was a Negro. No American could be denied equal rights because he was a Negro. No American could be denied the right to vote because he was a Negro. These were the immortal Negro Liberation Amendments—the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. They are the law of the land, binding alike upon all. They were adopted to make sure that no Judge, no President and no Congressman, that no state or local official, that no Southern bourbon or northern corporation, should ever dare to deny equal rights to an American because he is a Negro.

THE COURT OF APPEALS has dared to deny equal rights to New York citizens because they are Negroes. It is doubly guilty for the New York State Constitution specifically prohibits discrimination of civil rights for race or color. The court takes refuge in the fact that the legislature, when it permitted Metropolitan Life to build Stuyvesant Town, did not specifically require Metropolitan to recognize the equal rights of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color.

That is sheer hypocrisy. The legislature's silence on this question does not justify the court's violation of the Constitution. The Constitution remains the law, whatever the legislature may say or not say on the subject of equal rights. The four judges are the more contemptible for seeking an escape in the fact that the legislature has on other occasions, but not in the case of Metropolitan Life, especially for

bidden discrimination. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. receives judicial sanction to discriminate precisely because the legislature has on some other occasion (where a billion-dollar corporation was not involved) taken the special precaution to prevent discrimination.

The court's opinion in this case is a further revelation of the colossal fraud perpetrated upon the Negro people by every agency of government and by the billionaire corporations who control our government. Day after day, in court after court, from the U. S. Supreme Court down, decisions are rendered on this subject of discrimination, segregation, Jimcrow, the systematic denial to Negroes of political, economic and social rights. There has not been a single decision, order or law in the last 50 years that has not been a violation of the U. S. Constitution, because every department of government operates on the policy that Negro citizens are not equal under law.

THAT IS THE ONLY explanation for the Stuyvesant Town decision where four judges can solemnly say that Americans may be excluded from living with their fellow-citizens because they are Negroes. It is for that reason that the U. S. Supreme Court can sanctimoniously decide that the law is upheld when a Negro is given a legal education or medical education by being put off in a basement all by himself, segregated from his fellow students, or that bigots may make legal covenants binding one another not to sell homes to Negroes, so long as they do not fall out among themselves.

The law is plain. Equal rights mean equal rights. Anything less than equal rights is a violation of law. That is what the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments meant in 1869. That is what they mean in 1949, despite what judges say.

It is these court decisions and laws and executive orders which violate the law because they tolerate—in fact, encourage—a denial of equal rights. Any "law," "decision," or "executive order" which gives one whit less than

the Negro Liberation amendments gave 80 years ago is a wilful violation of law.

ALL THE NECESSARY law on this subject was written when the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments were adopted by the people.

The only laws now needed are laws to punish violators, to impeach judges and presidents and governors and congressmen, and remove them from office if they deny to a single Negro a single right. What is needed are laws which would put the officers and directors of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in jail and which would dissolve that billion-dollar corporation for violating the Constitution by denying their rights to American citizens.

What is needed is passage by the City Council of the resolution introduced by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., which would withdraw from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. its tax exemption, as well as other privileges granted by the city to the giant trust.

NO REAL SUPPORTER of democracy can remain satisfied any longer with the wholesale violation of democratic law, which has been going on for almost 80 years against 15,000,000 Americans. Every day that this denial of democracy has continued has been a danger to the democratic rights of all of us. But that danger is enormously magnified today. For every staunch democrat must recognize the desperate moves by government and the corporations which control it, to wipe out the other attributes of democracy just as the rights of the Negro have been wiped out. In these dangerous days no friend of democracy can fail to realize that when he fights for the equal rights of his Negro fellow-citizens he does so not as a favor to them, but for his own sake and to defeat the drive toward fascism by the government.

All of us who need democracy must join together. But we cannot have that unity if we do not fight firmly against the daily deprivation of rights suffered by

(Continued on Page 8)

Un-Americans Call Hearing to Affect UE Election

By James Dolsen

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—Four leaders of United Electrical Workers Westinghouse Local 601 blasted the subpoena of the Un-American Committee to testify before it next week at "an attempt by a committee of Congress to aid the discredited rightwing leadership of the local."

In a joint statement issued by the four, they said, "It is not a coincidence, that the four members subpoenaed are all candidates in the Aug. 14 election.

The election will be for delegates to the national convention of the UE.

The statement was signed by Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, chief steward and former president; Robert Whisner, a sub-division steward in Factory Service; Frank Panzino, assistant chief steward and former editor of the Local's publication *The Generator*; and Thomas Quinn, international union representative.

The four charged that Father Charles O. Rice, chaplain of the Association of Catholic Trade Movement is back of the attack on the Local. This was substantiated by a report in last Sunday's Post-Gazette from its Washington correspondent, Ingrid Jewell, who interviewed Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), a member of the Un-American Committee.

In the Post-Gazette story Rep. Walter revealed that a "Pittsburgh clergyman—whom he would not identify—came to Washington to see him and reported that UE Local 601 was being 'converted' to Communism by an intensive drive from out-of-town Communist leaders." This clergyman told him that the victory of the right-wing leaders in last December's election for officers of the Local was being "undone" by the "intense program of Communist teaching" carried on among the union membership.

CLERIC GAVE NAMES

The clergyman, the article said, gave Walter a list of names of left-wingers alleged to be leaders in the local Communist movement.

In a telephone conversation Wednesday with Father Rice to get a "Yes" or "No" answer on whether he was the informer, Rice spluttered, "I won't answer that question!"

The four charged that the Local's "discredited right-wing leadership acted through Father Rice and an expelled UE member, John Duffy, in an effort to cover up their failures." Duffy, formerly vice president of Local 613 here of the Allis-Chalmers Co., was expelled

The attack on the progressives in Local 601 was seen as part of President Truman's plan to build up a new scare to jam through Congress his arms bill. The same Post-Gazette story said, "There is a growing conviction in Congress that relations with Russia are so strained that private contractors on national defense devices should be required to maintain wartime security measures." Rep. Walter is reported to think the reinstatement by law of the wartime security program in such plants as the Westinghouse "would be a good idea."

Subpoenas were also served on the following right-wing officers of Local 601: Stanley Glass, recording secretary; Charles Copeland, business agent; William Peeler, division steward and executive board member; and Blair Seese, chairman, sick and accident committee.

While Philip Conahan, rightwing president of the local, declared the Un-American Committee's work took his faction "completely by surprise," Stanley Glass, another rightwing leader welcomed the Un-American witchhunt.

Tito Sought Spies for 'West' Czech Says

PRAGUE, Aug. 7 (Telepress).—Tito's agents in Czechoslovakia, an article in Rude Pravo reveals, endeavored to recruit spies to obtain information which the Anglo-American secret services failed to

obtain. The head of intelligence at the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague gave the following tasks to an agent here: 1—to report on the activities of the Czechoslovak army; 2—to report on the development of the army after February, 1948; 3—to find out how the "purge" progresses within the Czechoslovak army; 4—to give a full description of a number of higher Czechoslovak officers regarding their views on and ties with the popular democratic regime.

"We are wondering," wrote Bedrich Geminder, "why Tito's agents need reports on some off-



UN-AMERICANS' NIXON Will Aid UE Rightists

Stuyvesant

(Continued from Page 7) 15 millions of us. United we stand, divided we fall. United, the American working class and the American Negroes can defeat their common enemy at every turn and secure democracy for both. That is the essence of the whole problem of equal rights for the Negro citizen. That is the significance of the disgraceful Court of Appeals decision in the Stuyvesant Town case. That is what we mean when we say that we will fight without compromise or let-up against every single denial of equal rights to the Negro people.

See Need of Caution On Arthritis Cure

By Federated Press

By the Physicians Forum

RECENT SENSATIONAL reports have appeared of the use of a new substance known as "Compound E" for the treatment of arthritis. The actual scientific reports at the medical meetings, while showing dramatic immediate relief in some kinds of arthritis, have been cautious to say that there is no evidence yet that this substance is a definite or permanent cure.

The newspaper reports as usual have been less careful and in some cases misleading.

There have been too many disappointments in the past with "new cures" for arthritis, to accept any new agents without the most critical study. Arthritis is a long drawn-out disease, and "Compound E" has not yet received the prolonged test it demands.

Among the glands of the body are two important ones not more than an inch or two in length called the adrenals or supradrenals. Like other glands of internal secretion the adrenals act through various substances which they discharge into the blood stream. Scientists have been carrying on a continuous search to isolate possible active substances from adrenal glands of available animals such as cattle. "Compound E" is one of many such substances that have been studied. Since its discovery, chemists have worked out methods of making "Compound E" from substances more abundant and more readily available than adrenal glands.

THERE IS NO conclusive evidence yet that arthritis has anything to do with the adrenal glands, however. It may be purely accidental that "Compound E" gives relief, and this is one of the most important subjects for future study. There is no definite knowledge either of what causes some types of arthritis or why "Compound E" provides even temporary relief.

The medical reports which are by reliable investigators claim that in some patients with even severe arthritis, there is dramatic immediate improvement when "Compound E" is given. In most cases however, the improvement does not last if the substance is discontinued.

It is not known yet whether the improvement will last indefinitely if the use of the substance is continued. Nor is it known whether it is safe to continue the use of "Compound E" indefinitely. Products of glands of internal secretion may be very powerful, and some of their effects be harmful.

"Compound E" is not to be confused with vitamin E. These two substances are entirely different.

THE MANUFACTURE of "Compound E" is apparently not a simple process. It will be some time before enough is available for satisfactory trial. An interesting side light is that the patents for its processing are held by one of the large drug houses and this will

probably further limit the supply.

Arthritis is the name given to several different diseases characterized by disability of the joints. The two most important types, called rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis are practically complete mysteries so far as their origin is concerned.

At one time it was believed that infection might have something to do, at least with rheumatoid arthritis. This was the basis for removing supposedly infected teeth and tonsils. Most authorities now consider that direct infection explains only a relatively small number of cases of arthritis.

Other theories relate arthritis to disturbances of the body chemistry, and it is in this connection that "Compound E" may prove important. If nothing more, it will certainly stimulate a great deal of study on the possible connection of body metabolism or chemistry to arthritis.

FINALLY, a word of caution to sufferers from arthritis. In view of the uncertainty of the value of "Compound E," and in view of the fact that it will be unavailable for some time, present methods of treatment should not be neglected. While such methods are admittedly of limited value they do provide considerable relief in many cases.

Gov't Warns of Crisis in Farm Exports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Agriculture Department today told American farmers to expect a cut-back—possibly a "painful one"—in exports of farm products.

It noted that agriculture has expanded production in recent years to the point where it could feed Americans far better than prewar and still yield big surpluses for export.

The untimely death of Comrade

PAUL CROSBIE

is mourned by all who knew him. His last few years, spent in our Section, by word and deed, were an inspiration that moved our comrades to finer activity. His family, the Communist Party and the American people have sustained an irreparable loss.

REGO PARK SECTION
Queens County, CP

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

APARTMENTS & ROOMS WANTED
YOUNG INTER-RACIAL working couple, conductor, expect baby. Desperately need livable, inexpensive apartment. No extra. Let. Please help! Write Box 327 0-0 Daily Worker.

INTERNATIONAL couple urgently need apartment, room; furn. or unfurn. Write Box 328 0-0 the Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

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MOVING furniture. Built-in cedar. Oak cabinet, washstand. Cabinet. \$4.00
21. 50. 00. 2-2221. 9-6-30 p. m. daily.
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(Furniture Continue)

MOVING. OFFICIAL—Furniture, radio, phone, motor car, etc. 212-22-2200. 28-71-
Standard Record Dist. 122 5th Ave. (1412)
212-677-2700.

MOVING

LIVE ANGLO-IRISHERS. Apartment, 1st floor, West End Ave., Central Park, N.Y. 1-0000.

(Employment)

SOPA NEWSPAPER, retired, springing re-
tired in your home, \$12. Furniture re-
paired, disinfected, reconditioned. Con-
sultation. Mornings 7-11. N.Y.C.
2-7207.

TRUCKS FOR RENT

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Call 2-1000; low rates. Ed. Wendel.
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WHAT PAUL CROSBIE MEANT TO TELL FOLEY SQ. JURY

(Continued from Page 1)
of gangsters, I had no interest in it and had probably as strong a prejudice against the word "communism" as any I have ever had in regard to anything.

BUYS PAMPHLETS

Well, said I, if I wanted to find out about the Catholic church, I wouldn't go to the American Anti-Papist Association. If I wanted to find out about the Communist Party, I won't go to the Communist Party opposition. So I went directly to the headquarters of the Communist Party. At the Communist Party headquarters I asked for some literature and I bought 63 cents worth, Marx's Manifesto, Daily Worker, The Communist. The rest was current pamphlets, the names of which I have forgotten.

The Daily Worker shocked me with its headlines. I carefully folded it and put it in my pocket. But the Communist Manifesto, having a blank cover, I proceeded to read on the subway. I didn't lay it down until I had read it from cover to cover. As I read it, I realized that this book had been written 80 years before and if it had been written then, 1933, of what had taken place under capitalism, it couldn't have been much more accurate than it was. My impression from this book, this pamphlet was that any system that could portray so accurately in the future what must unfold must have a scientific basis.

That gave me a profound confidence in the further reading which I proceeded to do. I read The Communist; Value, Price and Profit, and the Program of the Communist Party. I came to the conclusion that here was a program, the first economic program that I had ever come across, that really made sense.

A PROGRAM FOR AMERICA

It was only a few days, or at most a matter of a few weeks from the time I began my investigation before I had reached the conclusion that the program of the CP was the only program that offered a life of security, abundance for my fellow Americans. And on Oct. 24, 1933, I was delighted to find that my application for membership in this American Party had been accepted, because here I found a program for which during all my conscious life I had been vague, searching.

I think what impressed me most was the fact that this program utilized the enormous resources of the United States for the benefit of the whole American people. It answered many questions about the destruction of commodities in the face of hungry people, in order to maintain prices. Here in New York, I have seen cargoes of food dropped in the harbor rather than to have them distributed to hungry people at a price which they could afford to pay.

DEMOCRACY FOR ALL

On the political and social field as well, I found a program that appealed to my sense of democracy. Here was a party that proposed democracy not for the elite, but for all, without discrimination on account of race, creed or place of national origin. It was a type of organization that was in full harmony with the concepts of my revolutionary ancestors.

This party was organized in a typical American fashion, putting forward candidates for offices all the way from local, municipal offices up to and including the President and Vice President of the United States.

My first acquaintance with Marx was in a course of economics at Harvard about 1902. After I joined the Party, I began to study Marxism-Leninism in a serious way, and during my years in the Party, I have read and re-read the principal Marxist classics.

Well, even before college and right throughout my life, I have been reading and deeply interested in American history and par-

ticularly the traditions of America that lie outside of history books. Marxism-Leninism to me is a science closely related to American history and to American traditions in that firstly, Marxism explains the events that have occurred in these United States in the last 150 years. In the second place, our own American great men, men like Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips and a host of others, and in modern history, men like Eugene Debs, Charles Ruthenberg, and our own Bill Foster, have carried on within the United States a struggle for democracy in the face of extreme organized opposition.

I am the CP State Treasurer in New York. I have held almost every office from branch literature agent up to and including chairman of the Communist Party in Queens. As Party Chairman, I presided at Party committee meetings, and sat with the policy-making committee of the County.

SPOKE ON 'REVOLUTION'

In the 16 years of my membership in the Communist Party I addressed tens of thousands of persons. My audience were both Party and non-Party people. My field was the American Revolution. In general, I discussed the role of the American people in the struggle for democracy. I also discussed the scientific basis of socialism and how, through the interplay of class forces, the capitalist system would inevitably be replaced by socialism.

The last time I spoke at Vassar College was on the subject of Communism vs. Fascism. During the question period I was asked to define or explain "revolution." I defined "revolution" as being a transfer of power from one class to another. In that respect, when Fascism came to power in Italy, it was not in the nature of a revolution because the power remained in the hands of big business.

As I understand it and as it was taught to me in school and classes, when power was transferred from one class to another, it was a revolution. In the case of a democratic government, the people have the right to transfer the power of government by democratic means from the owning class to the whole people.

STRESS ON EDUCATION

I continued, we of the Communist Party have no blueprint of how the American people will achieve socialism. We do feel, though, that once the American people are educated to the benefits of socialism they in the vast majority will determine to achieve it.

That is why we put so much emphasis on education, education and more education. That is why we distribute leaflets by the hundreds of thousands and print pamphlets, booklets, educational outlines, etc., to the end that ultimately, the great majority of the American people will not only understand the merits and benefits of socialism, but they will make their demand articulate at that time.

The American people will attain socialism. So far as violence is concerned—we, who so generally receive violence, are the people who cherish human life and human values above all else, and certainly we cannot be charged with advocating that which is meted out to us so generally and which we do everything in our power to prevent.

I should like to conclude here with this brief observation: In the 16 years I have known and worked with the defendants who are presently on trial I have not only never heard them advocate force and violence but on the contrary,

East Side Rally to Protest Cop Brutality

A street rally tonight (Monday) at Norfolk and Delancey streets will protest continued police brutality against Negro citizens in the Lower East Side. Ewart Guinier, American Labor Party candidate for Borough President, will be the principal speaker.

The meeting will climax a series of protest actions, one of which forced a pledge from Lt. Seubert of the 8th police precinct that he would instruct his men to end all discriminatory provocations and brutal attacks against Negro and minority groups in the district.

A delegation, headed by the Lower East Side Civil Rights Congress, asked a probe of police attacks on three Negroes. One attack sent Floyd Pasco to the hospital. Mrs. Bessie Culpepper was beaten July 12 in the Allen and Rivington Streets' park. The third, Ernest Lee Brown, was savagely assaulted by police on July 30 in the Cooper Square area.

Spellman

(Continued from Page 3)
apparently surprised by the vigor of Bishop Oxnam's accusations, said that "one could hardly accuse you of employing weasel words," the bishop retorted: "We dare not speak in pleasantries when the American principle of the separation of church and state is in jeopardy."

Speaking directly on Cardinal Spellman's shocking attack on Mrs. Roosevelt, the bishop said it "reveals the methods we may expect from a man determined to master American life."

Bishop Oxnam delved into hierarchical history to accuse the Roman Catholic Church of continued opposition to any federal aid to education. He quoted from a National Catholic Welfare Conference message to Sen. Elbert D. Thomas in 1943 which said "the Catholic position is one of opposition to any measures for education that would . . . fail to make mandatory the inclusion of Catholic schools in its benefits."

Shoot Kluxer In Georgia

IRON CITY, Ga., Aug. 7 (UP).—A nightriding Klansman was wounded early today when citizens of this south Georgia hamlet broke up a Ku Klux Klan parade with gunfire.

Police chief Hubert Miller said townspeople opened fire on a 16-car caravan of robed Klansmen that passed through here shortly after midnight.

He said one Klansman was slightly hurt in the fusillade of bullets. Another night rider was arrested when state patrolmen and county officers arrived from nearby Donalsonville.

Miller said sheriff C. L. Chandler arrested one of the Klansmen for carrying a concealed weapon.

The American people will attain socialism. So far as violence is concerned—we, who so generally receive violence, are the people who cherish human life and human values above all else, and certainly we cannot be charged with advocating that which is meted out to us so generally and which we do everything in our power to prevent.

They called upon 100 fellow clergymen here to help organize a mass movement against Clark's confirmation. Hearings begin Tuesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The denunciation of Clark was made in a letter released through the Civil Rights Congress, and was signed by the Rev. W. C. William-

U. S. FIGURES HIDE 6,000,000 UNEMPLOYED

(Continued from Page 2)
work is available in their community or line of work.
Detailed corrections of the Census estimate for each of these categories in July 1949 are:

Persons on temporary lay-off and waiting to start new jobs	385,000
Persons obtaining only a few hours work	500,000
Persons on "fringe" of labor market not reported by Census	350,000

Earthquake

(Continued on Page 9)
was believed that the real toll would not be known for days because most of the victims were buried under levelled buildings.

NEW TREMORS

Fresh tremors were reported continuing in the neighborhood of Ambato. Survivors, almost all of them mourning dead or missing relatives, were kept in a state bordering on panic.

Danger that the Ambato River might overflow its banks and flood a big area subsided, however, as army engineers dynamited obstacles that obstructed the rushing waters.

The planes which flew to the quake area returned with victims evacuated from emergency hospital stations.

(NBC correspondent Dick Larson at Quito quoted Ecuadorean President Galo Plaza as predicting that the death toll would reach "several thousands.")

TOWN WIPE OUT

Harshest hit by the quake were Ambato, Pelileo, Pillaro and Guano. They were described as almost levelled. But 16 others were devastated and reports were still trickling in of damage done to isolated places.

The quake which hit Friday was the worst since that of 1797 in which 4,900 persons were killed.

Dr. Cristobal Cornejo, a former interne at the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., who personally surveyed the scene on rescue work, said:

"Without question this is the worst disaster in our history. Its magnitude is almost indescribable. The quake was so violent and sudden that few in the centers hardest hit had a chance to escape the collapsing buildings."

"Pelileo has simply disappeared. Where it stood there is nothing but a waste of rubble, at some places more than 12 feet high. Rescue work is practically impossible. It will be a long time before the victims are dug up."

150 Peace Advocates Arrested in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 7.—Police last night arrested 150 persons for attempting to hold a peace congress.

Former Parliamentary Deputy Camilo Branco was among those arrested, a police announcement said.

Demo Nominees

(Continued from Page 2)
seeking office who anticipate close races and know that the Labor Party vote is the margin between election and defeat.

FLOUT CASHMORE EDICT

For that reason many district leaders and candidates are flouting Cashmore's edict and negotiating on local levels with the ALP. The same picture prevails in some Manhattan and Bronx districts.

Lending momentum to this coalition momentum in various districts are the blackmailing tactics of the Liberal Party. The Social-Democratic clique has jumped from Democrat to Republican and back again.

The Liberals are endorsing only candidates who have promised jobs, regardless of policy, program or record. It was this yardstick that Liberals used to endorse Robert F. Wagner, Jr. as Tammany's candidate for Manhattan Borough President.

In Brooklyn similar Liberal shenanigans are creating dissension in the Republican-Liberal-Fusion camp for Abe Stark, borough presidential candidate. John Crews, Kings County GOP leader, has broken off talks with Liberals because of their patronage demands in return for local endorsements. A report that the Liberals may swing from Stark to Cashmore has an authentic foundation.

Miles F. McDonald, reactionary Democratic district attorney in Kings County, is seeking Liberal Party support and since two Liberals are already serving as his assistants, observers feel such a deal is very likely—if for no other reason than to preserve the two jobs for the Liberal Party.

U. S. Brass Fly To Vienna

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UP).—The American Joint Chiefs of Staff left for Vienna by plane at 11 a.m. today after concluding a week of conferences with military leaders of nine Atlantic Pact nations.

The three staff chiefs—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Army; Adm. Louis S. Denfield, Navy; and Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force, wound up their series of talks here and in London with a meeting yesterday with military leaders from Belgium, Holland and Portugal.

NEGRO PASTORS ASK DRIVE AGAINST CLARK

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Four leading Philadelphia Negro ministers declared today that Senate confirmation of Attorney General Tom Clark as a Supreme Court Justice "would be a serious setback to the progress of the Negro people and to American democracy in general."

They called upon 100 fellow clergymen here to help organize a mass movement against Clark's confirmation. Hearings begin Tuesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The denunciation of Clark was made in a letter released through the Civil Rights Congress, and was signed by the Rev. W. C. William-

son, of White Rock Baptist Church, chairman of the Philadelphia chapter of the CRC; the Rev. P. B. Bynum, Oakeola Baptist Church, the Rev. William P. Stevenson, Bethel AME Church in Ardmore, and the Rev. Alfred Thrower.

Tom Clark has consistently aided the Ku Klux Klan elements, the persecutors of minority groups, and anti-labor forces," the ministers said. Not a single lynch has been convicted under his administration . . . To date, 50 Negro postal workers, including citizens of Philadelphia, lost their jobs as a result of so-called "loyalty" investigations, instigated by President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark. Clark has repeatedly

refused to take any action to free Mrs. Rose Lee Ingram and the Trenton Six.

"Clark has not taken a single major step to protect the rights of the Negro people. Indeed, he has been foremost in creating the hysterical witchhunt which aims to stifle and silence all forms of protest against the Negro's present status in our democracy."

"Democratic-minded Americans need to be informed of the true character of Tom Clark. You will recall that during the Hoover Administration, Judge Parker, a man with similar background and member of the KKK, was not confirmed by the Senate as a result of a mass protest campaign wage by the NAACP and other organizations."

RADIO

MORNING

12:00-WNBC—Mr. Paul.
WOR—Modern Shakespeare.
WOR—Student Broadcast.
WOR—Robert Q. Lewis.
WOR—A Great American Story.
WOR—News: When—Spartan.
11:15-WNBC—We Love and Learn.
WOR—The Test.
11:30-WNBC—Jane Greer.
WOR—Against the Storm.
WOR—The Masters.
WOR—Great Men.
11:45-WNBC—Lore Universe.
WOR—Garden Doctor.
WOR—Discovery.
WQXR—Music for Babies.

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Shirley Spelman.
WOR—Kate Smith.
WNBC—Charles P. McCarthy.
WOR—Variety Show.
WOR—Wendy Whelan.
WQXR—News: Luncheon Concert.
12:15-WOR—Anne Gandy.
WOR—George Allen.
WOR—Herb Shriner.
WOR—Helen Trent.
WNBC—Norman Braden.
12:45-WNBC—Our Old Friends.
1:00-WNBC—Harry Morgan's records.
WOR—Laughter at Carol's.
WOR—Bookshop Talking.
WOR—Big Glasses.
WOR—Music.
WQXR—News: All-day Symphony.
1:15-WJZ—Henry Orrey.
WCBS—See You.
1:30-WNBC—Young Dr. Malone.
1:45-WNBC—The Casting Light—Sketch.
WOR—Your Marriage.
WNBC—Weather Report: News.
WJZ—Dorothy Dix.
2:00-WNBC—Dance or Nothing.
WOR—Open for a Day.
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood.
WCBS—Second Miss Dorsey.
WQXR—News: Record Review.
2:15-WNBC—Perry Mason.
2:30-WNBC—Today's Children.
WOR—Second honeymoon.
WJZ—Bride and Groom.
WCBS—Nora Drake.
WNBC—Symphony Matinee.
WQXR—Curate at 2:30.
2:45-WNBC—Light of the World.
WCBS—The Brighter Day.
WQXR—Musical Memory Game.
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful.
WOR—The Trenays.
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated.
WCBS—David Duran.
WQXR—News: Recent Recordings.
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life.
WCBS—Hilltop House.
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young.
WOR—Best Girls.
WJZ—Add a Line.
WCBS—Make Believe Town.
WOR—Barbara Bel Geddes.
WNBC—Julliard Concert.
WCBS—Beat the Clock.
WQXR—News: Symphony Matinee.
WJZ—Melody Mornando.
4:15-WNBC—Steel Dallas.
4:30-WNBC—Lorraine Jones.
WOR—Johnny Olson.
WCBS—Winner Take All.
WJZ—Manor and Anna Roosevelt.
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown.
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand.
WJZ—Patt Barnes.
5:00-WNBC—With a Girl Married.
WOR—Ted Drake.
WJZ—Green Hornet.
WOR—Roger Bennett.
WQXR—News: Today in Atlantic.
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life.
WNBC—Sunset Serenade.

Dancers **All-Dimensional Cinema**
Clothes **WMCN (WNBC-TV)**
Yankees **WMCN (WNBC)**
WING (WABC)

WOR—Record Review
4:00-WNBC—John Philip Sousa.
WOR—Gloria Estefan, dancing.
WOR—Johnny Cash of Radio Show.
WOR—Bill and Ted.
WOR—Circus Time.
4:30-WNBC—From Faye Farrell.
WOR—Pasta Parade.

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Peter Roberts, News.
WOR—John Wimpole.
WCBS—Nightshift, News.
WJZ—No Name.
WNBC—Reviewing Stand.
WQXR—News: Guests to Remember.
6:15-WNBC—Sports.
WJZ—Alice Proscott.
WOR—Bob Khan.
6:30-WNBC—Wayne Lowell Show.
WOR—News Reports.
WCBS—Curt Malloy.
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Radio.
WOR—Sammy Kaye.
WOR—Steve Lamm.
7:00-WNBC—Dinner Club.
WJZ—Headline Edition.
WCBS—Spin to Win.
WNBC—Masterpiece Hour.
WQXR—News: Keyboard Artists.
7:15-WNBC—News of the World.
WOR—Alice Blue.
WCBS—Spin to Win.
WJZ—Ester Davis.
7:30-WNBC—Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
WOR—Gloria Heater.
WJZ—Love Ranger.
WCBS—Spin to Win.
WQXR—Jacques Prey.
7:45-WNBC—Richard Hartman.
WOR—Institute of Sports.
WCBS—Larry Lesser.
8:00-WNBC—One Man's Panel.
WOR—Straight Arrow.
WJZ—Railroad Hour.
WNBC—Musical Memories.
WCBS—Junior Session.
WQXR—News: Symphony Hall.
7:30-WNBC—Music.
WOR—Peter Salem.
WCBS—Young Love.
WJZ—Ella May Morse.
9:00-WNBC—Swartwout, Soprano.
WOR—Periscope.
WQXR—News: Concert Hall.
WCBS—Joan Davis.
9:30-WOR—Secret Missions.
WNBC—Jane Pickens.
WJZ—Harmoniariums.
WCBS—Breakfast with Burrows.
10:00-WJZ—Arthur Gash.
WNBC—Buddy Clark.
WCBS—Straw Hat Concert.
10:30-WNBC—Radio Playhouse.
WCBS—Xavier Cugat.
WOR—The Symphonettes.
10:45-WAAT—The Singer Strikers, 975 hot.

Monument Fall Fatal
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Capital park police said today that an unidentified man plunged to his death down the elevator shaft of the Washington Monument.

MOVIE GUIDE**• Excellent**

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

THE BAKER'S WIFE. A revival of the famous comedy with Raimu. Fifth Avenue Playhouse—Manhattan.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

TORMENT. An interesting Swedish film about an adolescent's first love affair. World—Manhattan.

NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART. Odets' production of the novel of London slum life, with Cary Grant and June Duprez. Manhattan—Beverly.

SARABAND. Full-bosomed, historical nonsense, but often fun to watch. Manhattan—Midtown.

SYMPHONIE PASTORALE. The Andre Gide love story. Manhattan—Art.

MR. PERRIN AND MR. TRAILL. A frequently penetrating study of an English "public" school. Manhattan—Heights.

JENNY LAMOUR. A perfect French detective story, with Louis Jouvet. Manhattan—City.

HOLIDAY. The Philip Barry comedy about a restive upper class girl, Katherine Hepburn version. Manhattan—Trans Lux Colony.

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama of a New York boy who sees a murder committed. Manhattan—Victoria.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine style in a musical version of *The Shop Around the Corner*. Manhattan—Radio City Music Hall.

DOUBLE LIFE. Ronald Colman as an actor who gets carried away by the role of Othello. Brooklyn—Albemarle.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party. HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

CUNGA DIN. An old warhorse about British imperialism.

Books**Another Monumental Work on Theatre by Stanislavski**

CONSTANTIN STANISLAVSKI'S "Building a Character," "Creating a Character," "Character and Type," "Making the Body Expressive," "Plasticity of Motion," "Restraint and Control," "Diction and Staging," "Intonation and Pauses," "Accents: the Expressive Word," "Perspective in Character Building," "Toward an Ethics for the Theatre," etc.

The temptation to keep on quoting from Stanislavsky is irresistible: "Look at the way musicians study the laws, the theory of their art, the care they take of their instruments, their violins, cellos, pianos. Why do dramatic artists not do the same? Why do they not learn the laws of speech, why do they not treat their voices, their speech, their bodies with care and respect? Those are the violins, cellos, their most subtle instruments of expression..."

"Most people in the theatre are unwilling to understand that accident is no art, that you cannot build on it."

But one can build on Stanislavsky. Building a Character shows how.—L. N.

Briefly Noted

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS IN AMERICA will have nothing to fear from the inquisition now being carried on by the House Un-Americans against college textbooks which might have a "taint" of communism. There is not a single word about Marxism-Leninism, about dialectical

materialism in the book so it won't have to be consigned to American imperialism's version of Hitler's bookburning.

W. H. Werkmeister, a professor at the University of Nebraska, devotes hundreds of pages to every form of philosophical idealism and its practitioners. He even makes a philosopher out of the late steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, and

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS IN AMERICA By W. H. Werkmeister. 599 pp. New York. Ronald Press. \$5.

devotes space to discussing seriously his "ideas."

But there is no mention of the impact of Marxism-Leninism upon the thinking of many philosophers in our country. How can any college student judge the merits and influence of the various philosophies, if he is denied knowledge of the theory which has already changed society in the Soviet Union, the Eastern European people's democracies and China, and which is influencing the course of events in the rest of the world?

However, for those seeking information about the various philosophical ideas developed in our country since its early days, exclusive of the fatal omission of Marxism-Leninism, Werkmeister provides an acceptable synopsis, which is uncritical, and takes up the ideas in the words of the "philosophers" themselves.

—D. C.

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Records and Music**6 Songs for Democracy**</div

Around the Dial:**WJZ, NBC Introduce
New Sunday Shows**

By Bob Lauter

ETHEL MERMAN, the noted singer and comedienne, made her debut in the Ethel Merman Show last Sunday night (9:30 p.m., WNBC). Assisting her were Leon Janney in the part of her accompanist, Eddie McCoy; Allen Drake, as Homer Tubbs; and others. The show was billed as a dramatic-musical series "based upon situations which closely parallel her own life story and entertainment career."

Judging from the premiere, the Ethel Merman Show will have a transparent dramatic structure which functions primarily as a device to bring her from one song to another. Thus the show opens in Miss Merman's penthouse apartment where she and her accompanist discuss show business. (He says she's great.) We learn that Homer Tubbs, the floor mop king, is coming up. Tubbs is a millionaire who is looking for a show in which to invest. When he arrives, he grows enthusiastic over Miss Merman. His humor consists of repeating every adjective three times—a device which has limitations which seemed to embarrass nobody.

They talk about a prospective review. It must have, they agree, an opening number, something like "It's A Big Wide Wonderful World We Live In."

All the foregoing has led up to Miss Merman's rendition of "It's A Big Wide Etcetera." "It's A Big Wide Etcetera." (This song, incidentally, includes the lines: "When you're in love you're a hero, a Nero, Apollo, the Wizard of Oz." Figure that out if you can).

A REASONABLY funny comedy routine followed, during which Mr. Tubbs fell asleep. Miss Merman and her accompanist decided to wake him with a song.

As you see, the show's slender, or positively skinny dramatic structure, fills in between vocal



numbers. If you're an Ethel Merman fan, and there must be thousands of them, you'll enjoy it. If, on the other hand, she's not one of your favorite vocalists, this isn't your radio show.

WJZ ALSO introduced a new quiz show at 9:30 on Sunday night, this one titled *Chance of a Lifetime*. What is there to say about another giveaway show? This one fulfilled all the prerequisites of such entertainment:

1-The questions were designed to explore the contestant's store of useless information.

2-People won a lot of money and things.

3-Buzzers, gadgets, and loud music gave the proceedings the air of a speed-up in a boiler foundry.

4-The master of ceremonies was a man who shouted, screamed, and simulated the kind of breathless excitement that was too much for Columbus when he discovered America.

These rules apply impartially to all giveaway shows.

Book Parade

The Industrial Study of Economic Progress by Hiram S. Davis, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, \$2.75.

By ERIK BERT

"THE INDUSTRIAL Study of Economic Progress" outlines hundreds of problems and statistical difficulties that are met with in analyzing "increasing productive efficiency... realized in a higher national level of consumption." That is how he defines "economic progress."

Davis is an "institutional" economist, that is, one for whom the price-system is the last reality, the alpha and omega of economics. He avoids the whole question of a theory of value distinct from prices. The problem simply doesn't exist for him.

(It might be said, in passing, that in the United States, the "foremost country of modern capitalism," as Lenin called it, Marxist contributions to economic theory have been meager. Instead, much of the economic writing of Marxists deals with surface phenomena. Marxist theory is kept in a separate cupboard.)

Though Davis avoids an explicit discussion of value theory he must, of necessity, drag it in. Boiled down to essentials, the value theory he adopts, in a sort of step-child manner via quotations and footnotes, is one that justifies capital.

This is accomplished by using the labels "factors of production" or "input factors" or "agents of production" to cover "capital

equipment," "managerial talent," "effort," "ability," "saving," "land space," "risk-bearing," and the like.

The purpose of this label-monstering is to conceal the fact of exploitation, the fact that interest, dividends, profits all derive from the surplus which the workers have produced.

Davis believes that the income from industry is divided in several ways—to labor, capital, money lender, businessman, etc., etc. The reason each of the "factors of production" gets this income is because he has contributed something to the production process and, hence, Davis implies, to the profits which have resulted.

Thus each gets his share, more or less related to what he contributed to production. This conceals the fact of exploitation under a smoke cloud from the smudge pots of capitalist theory. Even if Davis' intentions are the best and most honest in the world, it doesn't change the facts of life at all.

Briefly Noted

The Good Neighbor Chorus under the direction of Peter Seeger meets every Monday evening at 81 W. 110 St. They go out and sing on picket lines, sing in hospital wards, sing for rallies and they sing on the radio too. The young and old come to sing and have a good time. The chorus repertoire consists of songs in every language, new songs of freedom, folk tunes in German, Spanish, Yiddish, Hebrew, etc. Everyone is welcome.

Today's Films:**'The Window,' Imaginative Film About a N. Y. Tenement Boy**

By Jose Iglesias

WHEN DORE SCHARY left RKO at the time Howard Hughes took over, he left his name to a group of small budget films which are distinguished by a faithfulness to reality and imaginative

of characterization and documentation of a short story. Otherwise it gains, as a movie, by having the short story's concentrated action, a form which is good discipline for the camera. The Window sticks closely to its characters and, thus, creates an intimacy which is not usual in episodic films.

ALL THIS IS by way of introduction to a story which is not very significant and which is unusual solely because Hollywood seldom makes a good movie. The Window is the story of a New York tenement boy who one hot summer night while sleeping on the fire escape sees a murder committed. Because he has often made up stories in which he sees himself out of his poor surroundings, his parents do not believe him. Neither do the police. As night falls on the following day he finds himself alone with the murderers pursuing him.

Ted Tetzlaff, the director, and Mel Dineilli, the script writer have told the story in action. They follow the boy through his play in the condemned building next door,

up and down the fire escape, and in the street, so that one gets a complete sense of what his life is like. In the twenty-four hours the movie covers, you get to know the routine of his parents' life as well and all the ins and outs of the rundown apartment house in which they live.

THE MOVIE'S cast of five create believable, deglamorized characters. Barbara Hale and Arthur Kennedy, as the parents, are true to the simple ordinariness of their roles while giving their parental worry unpretentious sympathy. Ruth Roman and Paul Stewart, as the couple who murder a seaman for his money, are never flamboyant and yet are sinister and diseased. And Bobby Driscoll could be any kind playing in the streets.

The Window demonstrates what a little imagination and honesty can do with any story. With five believable characters in authentic surroundings it can create a dramatic suspense and tension never found in the brutal gangster and detective stories of the movies. A little honesty goes a long way.

'In The Good Old Summertime'
Is a Good Summer Musical

METRO GOLDWYN MAYER has remade *The Shop Around the Corner*, once a starring vehicle for James Stewart and Margaret Sullivan, into a charming technicolor musical, now playing at the Music Hall under the name of *In the Good Old Summertime*.

In the Good Old Summertime. Metro Goldwyn Mayer. Produced by Joe Pasternak. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard. Screen play by Samson Raphaelson. From a play by Miklos Laszlo, with Judy Garland, Van Johnson, S. Z. Sakall, Spring Byington, Buster Keaton. At the Music Hall.

Good Old Summertime. Although its whole cast is happy in the story, the movie owes its success to Judy Garland who has developed into a fine comedienne. She is a musical comedy personality to rival Mary Martin and Ethel Merman.

Judy Garland and Van Johnson play the music store clerks who correspond anonymously in poetic prose and, unknowingly, spit during their working hours. The music store's personnel is rounded out by Spring Byington as the cashier and S. Z. Sakall as the proprietor who has been courting her for 20 years. Buster Keaton, whose sad face has not been screened in years, is also around.

The Miklos Laszlo play has been considerably sweetened. All the characters are lovable and at worst eccentric, but the slim little plot serves the movie well. Samson Raphaelson, the screen story's writer, has hung on it a series of humorous, and often hilarious, scenes. And the four songs that Judy Garland sings come naturally within the story's ken. There are thankfully, unlike the Music Hall's stage shows, no overwhelming musical numbers.

The farcical situation of the two lovers is finally straightened out and Miss Garland gets Mr. Johnson. But not until a lot of comedy has been squeezed out of the situation. And for once the farce is underplayed and handled expertly by the cast. They make the music store's routine little charming moments. The sale of a harp, a songbook, a gramophone are the little details that keep it constantly amusing.

For this sort of comedy, actors with a nice sense of timing and gestures are necessary. Judy Garland and Van Johnson play smoothly together, as do the two older loves. The first meeting of the lovers on the Post Office steps when Van Johnson by a series of



faux pas leaves the immaculately dressed (1910 style) Judy Garland with only her underpinnings and with her hairdress over her eyes is one of the hilarious slapstick moments that the movie occasionally also achieves.

Judy Garland signs "Hug Me Tight" and "I Don't Care," the old Eva Tanguay song, with a fine comic style. The whole of *In the Good Old Summertime* is thoroughly amusing and should make for fine summer fare.—J. Y.

'Too Late for Tears' at The Mayfair

Too Late for Tears, the Mayfair's latest melodrama, is an example of the kind of spurious drama mass produced in Hollywood which we mentioned in our review of *The Window*. Attempting no more than the latter—suspense and excitement—it fails because it's phony in characterization and unimaginatively filmed. This one features the expressionist Elizabeth Scott as an evil woman who kills, kills, kills for money.

After enough crime and intrigue has been committed, the Johnston Office exacts its revenge, death by violence for its heroine. The movie was dead long before that.—J. Y.

'Maid of Formosa'
Chinese Movie At the Stanley

MAID OF FORMOSA, at the Stanley, is as far as we know the first Chinese movie to be shown on Broadway. Filmed in large part in Formosa much of it looks very

Maid of Formosa. A China Film Agency Release. Produced by Northwest Film Company. Produced by Fong Yi Tse. Directed by Ho Fei-Kwong. With Shen Min, Wong Yosh, Lin Tse-Hou, Chow Yin-Yun. At the Stanley.

authentic. But its story, some very stagy scenes obviously filmed on sets in Shanghai, is disappointing and familiar. And it is at the same time strangely vague and uninformative about the problems with which it deals.

The heroine of the title is a mountain girl of the island who falls in love with a young doctor of the plains who has studied in Shanghai. She is being forced by her guardian and the people of her community to marry her guardian's son, who is to be the chief of the village. Misunderstood by her people because she does not follow the traditional conventions for women's behavior, she is disgraced and finally commits suicide.

Maid of Formosa touches the problem of racial divisions in the "mountain" and "plains" categories of the island. Also it shows the feudal treatment of women. But all of it is handled in a formal and reformist manner. And the heavy dramatics of the plot is reminiscent of these old Hollywood movies in which the native girl, who had sinned against her tribe's taboos, finally sought immolation in a volcano.

Maid of Formosa is at its best when Shen Min, its pretty heroine, is allowed to roam the roads, fields and rivers of the island, or when it shows the dances of the high mountain tribes of Formosa.—J. Y.



YANKS WIN 20-2, TIE; GIANTS BOW; DODGERS WIN TWO, TIE FOR NL LEAD

2-2 Nightcap Called; Berra Out for 3 Weeks

By Scorer

"Mayhem at the Stadium" might have been the title of the first game of yesterday's doubleheader between the Yankees and the Browns. The league leaders committed mayhem upon the St. Louis pitchers, knocking out 22 hits for a 20-2 victory, and in retaliation, the losing moundsmen indulged in an orgy of dusting-off which resulted in a broken thumb for Yogi Berra and a damaged ulna nerve for Tommy Henrich. The slapstick play of the Browns and the terrific clouting of the Yanks were overshadowed by the apparently deliberate aiming of bean balls. The nightcap was a 2-2 standoff in 10 innings.

The Yanks made three runs in the opening inning off Garver, then sent 15 men to bat in the 3rd, making 9 hits and 9 runs. Ex-Yankee Dick Starr, the third pitcher, made his first appearance since an appendicitis operation in June. In the 3rd he hit Berra on the thumb accidentally. In the 5th he voluntarily retired from the box because of illness and was succeeded by Karl Drews, another former Stadiumite. It was Drews who began the fireworks. He knocked down Gerry Coleman, then hit him on the hip bone in the 6th. Coleman stayed in the game but a few minutes later Drews hit Henrich painfully on the arm, Tommy quitting to receive an X-ray which showed no fracture. Tommy may play against the Red Sox Tuesday night, but Berra will be out for three weeks.

In the five run 8th, Drews nailed Gus Niarhos with another fast ball, again after knocking him down. By that time, Tommy Byrne, who held the Browns to six hits, was aiming at Brown batters and after pitching behind Drews in the 7th, was warned by upm Bill Summers to desist. At one time, several Yankees rushed from the bench but got no further than the foul line before being stopped by the umps. On another occasion Hank Bauer flung his bat at Drews' head after missing a strike.

Meantime Phil Rizzuto got four hits, and every other batter at least two, with the exception of Brown and Coleman with one each. Berra hit a three-run homer in the first, and there were assorted doubles and singles of all kind, with DiMaggio and Bauer hitting thrice.

PRESENTING a patched up lineup with Johnson at first and Silvera behind the bat, the Yanks were held to 2 hits in 10 innings by big Al Papai, who faced the returned Bob Porterfield. The Browns jumped on Bob in the 1st for a pair via a two-run single by Graham. Porterfield fanned nine in the 8 innings he worked.

A walk to DiMaggio, passed ball and wild throw by catcher Moss, and Mape's fly gave them a run without a hit in the 2nd. In the 6th Rizzuto walked, took 3rd on the Yanks 1st hit, a clean single by Brown, and scored on Johnson's fly. Only other Yankee hit was a single by Coleman in the 8th. Joe Page held the visitors in the 9th and 10th.

The single win, plus defeats by Cleveland and Boston, give the Yanks a 5½ game lead. The attendance was 45,002.

HARTUNG ROUTED 9-2

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The Cards put a definite halt to the Giants' surge upward, belting out a 9-2 victory here today before 29,000 fans who saw blg Red Munger hang up his 11th win and fifth in a row. The Cards took the series two games to one.

Munger, who pitched effective seven-hit ball, also aided the Birds' 12-12 offensive with two singles, one of which came with the bags loaded and drove in two runs to break a 1-1 tie. Glenn Nelson, Cardinal first-sacker, was the big noise though, with a perfect 4-for-4 day at the plate, including a single, double and home run.

Four giant errors helped the Red Birds' cause. Rigney had two, Mize and Thompson one each.

Main victim of the boots and card attack was Clint Hartung, charged with his 10th defeat.

Sid Gordon accounted for the final hit off Munger. It was a home run into the left field bleacher seats, his 24th

Newcombe vs. Koslo

It's Don Newcombe on the hill against Dave Koslo as the Dodgers and Giants came off successful Western trips to resume their inter-city rivalry at Ebbets Field tonight.

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Brooklyn (nite).
Cincinnati at St. Louis (nite).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

No games scheduled.

MAJOR League Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 000 011 —2 6 3
New York 309 003 05x—20 22 1
Garver, Kennedy (3), Starr (3),
Drews (5), Embret (8) and Lollar;
Byrne (9-6) and Berra, Niarhos (4).
Losing pitcher, Garver (7-12).
Home runs—Sievers (12th), Berra
(16th).

St. Louis 200 000 000 0-2 9 2
New York 010 001 000 0-2 2 2
Papai and Moss, Lollar (9);
Porterfield, Page (9) and Silvera.

Detroit 032 000 001—6 9 2
Boston 100 000 102—4 12 0
Houleman (3-3) and Swift; McDermott, Masterson (7), Hughson (9) and Butts, Tebbetts (9). Losing pitcher, McDermott (5-3). Home runs—Groth (9th), Williams (27th), Stephens (27th).

Chicago 000 010 100—4 13 0
Washington 000 000 100—7 8 1
Gumpert (8-10) and Malone; Harris, Gittel (7) and Early. Losing pitcher, Harris (2-9).

DOWN REDS 7-0, 2-1

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Brooklyn Dodgers wound up a tremendous Western trip today by winning a doubleheader from the Reds before an overflow crowd and going into an exact tie for the National League lead with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Joe Hatten breezed through a 7-0 shutout victory in the opener and then came back in the 8th inning of the nightcap to relieve Rex Barney and finish a 2-1 win.

Home runs did the damage for the Dodgers in both games. In the opener, Jackie Robinson started the scoring off Ken Raffensberger with number 12, a two out blast over the leftfield wall after Carl Furillo had singled. The other scoring inning, the sixth, saw the Dodgers score five times in a frame featured by the grand slam clout of catcher Bruce Edwards. This blast, fifth for Bruce, went into the distant centerfield seats and followed a double by Robby, singles by Hodges and Olmo and a walk to Brown. Robinson was the offensive star of the game with a single, double and home run.

Hatten was helped out by two scintillating outfield plays, one by Brown on Stallcup, and a miraculous stab by Snider in the 7th. He gave 7 hits in racking up his 9th win against 6 losses.

A HOME RUN also started the Dodgers off to a 2-0 lead in the nightcap. It was hit off Ewell Blackwell by Johnny Jorgenson, who broke into the lineup to replace the badly slumping Billy Cox.

Little Jorgy's blast followed a leadoff single and steal by Reese. It was all the runs the Dodgers got. Barney, helped by some exemplary fielding, went into the 8th with a shutout. A great catch by Rackley off the leftfield wall had helped him. Harry Walker had similarly robbed Robinson in a day of terrific outfielding.

Walker opened the 8th with a double and after Merriman's groundout advanced him to 3rd. Hatten was summoned to pitch to left hitting Hatton and Kluszewski. The former fled deep to left to get in the run, but that was all

Chicago 000 000 000—0 8 2
Washington 000 010 00x—1 7 1
Pierce (5-10) and Wheeler; Hitler (3-3) and Evans.

Cleveland 000 012 100—4 6 1
Philadelphia 003 110 00x—5 10 0

Wynn, Bearden (7), Paige (7), and Hegan; Brissie, Harris (8) and Guerra. Winning pitcher, Brissie (11-6). Losing pitcher, Wynn (9-3). Home runs—Valo (3rd), Beaureaud (4th), Clark (1st).

Cleveland 200 000 000—2 11 0
Philadelphia 100 003 00x—4 8 2

Benton, Gromek (6), Zoldak (8) and Tresh, Hegan (8); Coleman (10-10), and Guerra. Losing pitcher, Benton (3-4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn 200 005 000—7 12 0

Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 7 0

Hansen (9-6) and Edwards; Raffensberger, Fox (7), Farnovich (8) and Howell. Losing pitcher, Raffensberger (11-12). Home runs—

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Touching on This and That

JOE LOUIS' short appraisal of Ezzard Charles after watching the champ work: "He looks good, I always said he was the best of them. He's sharper and more confident now, acts like the boss in there. But he'd better watch a tendency to hold his left a little low sometimes. Lesnevich can knock a man out with one good punch." . . . With all the fuss about the Cards getting the best of the Mexican returnees in Max Lanier, Brooklyn doing well with Olmo, et al, the Giants came up with the guy who has pitched two games and allowed one run. I never heard of him either. Seems he pitched a few games for the team in '45, coming out of Jersey City, then went to Mexico. He's 31, born and lives in Cuba, throws lefthanded with and without balks and very obviously has poise and courage, as witness his beating the red hot Cards Saturday night in St. Louis before a crowd so unfriendly it would not even give him the traditional mild applause for a visiting pitcher when he came to bat in the 7th with a shutout going. Oh, yes, he's Adrian Zabala and if he doesn't win another game he's helped. Acts like he'll win some more though. . . . Talk of typical remarks. When told that the players on the Chicago Cubs as well as other teams were incensed over the sending of Frankie Gustine to the minors just 30 days before he became eligible for pension dough, Cub general manager James Gallaher, ex-Hearst scab, said: ". . . It's none of the players' business anyhow!" . . .

BOB THURMAN, one of the two Negro players signed by the Yankees last week from the Kansas City Monarchs, started off with some fancy thumping for the Newark Bears. First at bat in the 11th he whacked a home run over the 415 center field wall. In his second game he rapped a grand slam against Buffalo. In seven games against AAA pitching, the young lefthanded hitting outfielder banged out 10 hits in 27 at bats, scored eight and batted in nine. One of the least known of the Negro League players, he emphasizes again the dishonesty of every big league outfit which still Jimcrows and says piously it would sign Negroes if it found any good enough. . . .

ONE GOOD RESULT of the pro basketball merger will be the re-appearance in New York of such old favorites as Harry Boykoff and Dolph Schayes, who have been playing in the National League. . . . Any keen baseball fans spot the boner in "It Happens Every Spring" Movie shows the pitcher, due to bat next, out on deck waiting. Never happens. Leadoff man comes out to save energy of pitcher.

SHIRLEY MILLER of Paterson, N.J., writes to tell of the picket line against the Jimcrow "Circle Pool" and one person who violates it constantly. While most youth turn back when they see the line thrown up by the United Committee Against Discrimination, and the home town of Larry Doby is growingly behind the fight, Paterson's gift to weightlifting, Joe Di Pietro, has twice crossed the line. Di Pietro was a member of a championship Olympic weightlift team whose big star and heavyweight champ of the world is John Davis of Brooklyn, a Negro. But his only answer to the attempts of the pickets to talk to him was "I don't want trouble," and "I don't bother anybody." The young Paterson pickets served notice on him that they would make public his scabbing on democracy. Here it is. . . .

A HORSE named "Russia" which created a stir in Australia has been bought by some big track family here and is en route. No doubt when it lands it will be put through a loyalty test. "Will you or will you not answer the question?" . . . "Neigh!"

Robinson (12th), Edwards (5th), and (4-14). Home run—Crandall (3rd).

Brooklyn 200 000 000—2 6 0
Cincinnati 000 000 010—1 7 1

Barney, Hatten (8) and Campagna; Blackwell, Ernau (8) and Pramesa, Howell (8). Winning pitcher, Barney (6-6); losing pitcher, Blackwell (1-4). Home run—Jorgensen (1st).

Philadelphia 400 003 000—7 13 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 030—3 8 2

Dorow (10-8) and Seminick; Chambers, Dickson (1), Lombardi (9) and McCullough. Losing pitcher, Chambers (6-3). Home run—Ennis (16th), Kiner (29th).

Philadelphia 000 100 013—3 8 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 040—4 9 0

Donnelly, Konstanty (8), Roberts (9) and Lopata; Chernes (5-7) and Mastri. Winning pitcher, Konstanty (3-4). Home runs—Silver (5th), Westlake (18th).